

High's

BARGAINS UNPRECEDENTED!

PRICES THAT RULE THE TRADING MASSES

VICTORY! VICTORY!

Phenomenal Success of the

Atlanta House Furnishing Co.

AT 57 PEACHTREE.

The Proof

Of our popularity is that we are doing the business of Atlanta. Crowded stores. Delighted buyers. Silks. Silks. Silks. A phenomenal bargain in

Fine Black Dress Silks.

Opened, Friday, another lot of imported Black Silk samples—coupons of the best Lyon's makes in lengths from 9 to 16 3/4 yards in each piece—put on sale as Remnants and sold at half price. About 123 dress lengths here in twelve styles, plain and fancy. You make an error—you go astray if you don't see this silk slaughter.

Let us talk to you about the grandeur of our

Evening and

Wedding Costumes.

Late arrivals places these fabrics beyond our description. Everything known to be elegant and stylish is shown here. More elegant weaves to select from than the combined stocks of this city and at prices which are most entertaining.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

Changeable and three toned street Silks, in our own coned styles, \$16.50 to \$75 per suit. In this collection we present the most perfect thing known to the trade. 82 pieces 27-inch colored Chinas, every shade is shown, at 73c yard. These goods were \$1 a short time since.

The highest known novelty is shown in those exquisite plaid Silk Lucerne Skirtings with velvet bodice. Very elegant; simply superb!

200 pieces colored Velvets at \$2.50 worth \$3.

42 pieces Iridescent Velvet at \$1.49, worth \$2.

32 pieces warranted waterproof black 27-inch Chinas 96c, worth \$1.50.

40 pieces 24-inch Satin Duchesse, a beauty, \$1, worth \$1.50.

22 pieces colored 24-inch figured Crepes \$1.25, worth \$2.

39 pieces colored Taffetas, all shades, 98c, worth \$1.25.

Mail Orders. We Want

2,000 mail orders for samples or goods this week. This department is under new and perfect management. A full corps of assistants to see that each order meets prompt attention.

Dress Goods.

The Dress Goods season is now fairly opened, and the wonderful novelties we are showing bring thousands of people daily to our counters. Our styles are all new and patterns confined to us, being imported direct from Paris and Germany. Your interest directs you to see what we have before purchasing.

Pattern Suits.

The very latest creations of foreign and American manufacture are displayed here. In style, tone and elegance they far surpass anything shown in Atlanta.

50 different styles suits Iridescent, Whipcord, Plaids, Stripes, Changeable Hair Lines, Illuminated Cords and Jaquard effects, imported direct from Paris. Your choice only \$25 a pattern.

48-inch French Poplins, all the leading shades, \$1.25 a yard.

Diagonal Illuminated Mixtures, 46 inches wide, \$1 a yard.

Velours Russe, a new weave, a solid ground with contrasting shades of raised cords. See it. Only 89c.

The best and only complete assortment of Broadcloths to be had in the city. Look at our \$1 number.

500 all wool Hair Line Mixtures, Diagonal Chevrons, Camel's Hair Suitings, Tufted Novelties, Iridescent effects, in fact a reproduction of a majority of the finer fabrics, offered at 50c a yard.

Visit Our Cloak Room Tomorrow.

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Millinery.

On Monday we will display in our Millinery Parlors:

200 beautiful trimmed Hats and Bonnets, also

500 new shapes in untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, all at our popular prices.

5,000 yards fancy and plain Silk Ribbons 10c yard.

1,000 fancy Feathers, your choice 19c.

Art Department.

All new art materials.

Stamping of all kinds to order.

New designs in Stamped Linens.

Zephyrs, Saxony and German-town Wools.

Infants' Departments complete.

Leave orders for outfits.

Black Dress Goods.

Four great and tempting specials.

10 pieces B. Priestley's Black Silk Warp Henrietta will be sold at \$1.19 yard—the \$1.75 quality.

13 pieces 48-inch Bartany Cloth will be sold at \$1.49. New and elegant. This is always \$2.25 yard.

16 pieces 42-inch Surah Serge. The best value on earth at 49c.

Sold everywhere at 75c.

42 pieces Lupins silk finished Twills at 74c, never shown for less than \$1 yard.

A short story on

Linens! Linens!

Tomorrow:

100 dozen of the most elegant Towels ever brought to Atlanta on sale at 25c each, worth 50c.

250 11-4 Marseilles Spreads are offered at \$1.50 each. This is a charming bargain, everywhere \$2.50.

87 pieces Red Damask, pretty patterns, will be put on sale at 39c yard. First class quality and worth 59c.

200 dozen Fringed Doylies, extra value, large size. These will sell rapidly at 98c dozen, regular \$1.50 sort.

Make out your list for

Flannels! Flannels!

We have all sorts and real values at simply fascinating prices:

20 pieces genuine medicated twilled Red Flannel at 19c, a genuine bargain, cheap at 27c yard.

50 pieces new Embroidered Flannels, a most beautiful assortment.

Blankets! Comforts!

Housekeepers be wary of so-called bargains. Here is where we sell you without an effort:

2,000 pairs of Blankets just opened.

The best Blankets for \$2.50 in Georgia.

Our \$5, \$6 and \$7.50 Blankets are money savers.

Comforts.

900 just received from the low priced ones up to the silk lined Eiderdowns and at our regular winning prices.

Cloaks, Suits,

Wraps, Mantels.

New line fancy Silk Waists, \$7.50 to \$15 each.

An elegant lot of Silk Waists at \$5.90.

Scotch Mixtures in Reefer and Blouse Suits, \$17.50 to \$25.

The best Reefer Suit in fine Serge at \$12.50.

Fton Suits, beauties, too, at \$19, worth \$35.

Norfolk Suits, lined throughout, \$12.50, worth \$20.

Blazer Suits, favorite winners, at \$5, worth \$7.50.

Misses' Gretchens, in plaids at \$3.75, worth \$5.

Children's pretty, stylish Gretchens at \$2.50.

Misses' light weight Cape Cloaks at \$10, worth \$20.

An enormous stock of Clay Diagonals, Kersey and Bloodcloth Jack-ets, best tailor made, from \$10 each on up to \$50.

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Ladies' Department.

Muslin Underwear.

Infants' Outfits.

A limited quantity of those fine muslin Drawers that are worth \$1, now 69c.

Tomorrow goes another lot of hand-embroidered Chemise at 50c, value \$1.

Black, red and blue Satine Skirts of a superior quality with deep embroidery flounce at \$2.25. To those who wear skirts this is a bargain.

Beautiful fast black Satine Skirts, box plaited ruffles, extra value, \$1.19; actual value, \$1.69.

We offer at \$4.50 each, a Parisian hand embroidered, hand made Night Robe, most elaborately trimmed. Ask to see these.

Very handsome Robes, similar to above, not so elaborate, at \$2.25; worth \$3.49.

Gloves.

This popular department is showing all the very latest styles of Gloves.

See the "Lulie" Glove, newest thing out, 4-button dressed Kid, with two bands of contrasting colors across the wrist, very stylish, and shades to match any dress.

4-button Dress Kids at \$1. High's Leader. Try a pair. Fit to the hand and warranted.

Ties and Scarfs.

Tomorrow we offer another lot of Gents' 4-in-hand Ties and Neck Scarfs, worth from 50c to \$1 each; slaughtered at 25c each.

Wash Fabrics.

2 cases Satines, dark colors, cheap at 12 1/2c a yard.

5,000 yards standard Fall Prints only 5 1/2c, sold all over town at 7 1/2c a yard.

Merino Underwear.

The largest stock of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Merino Underwear in the city.

We are agents for Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary System Underwear for Ladies and Children.

Hosiery.

200 dozen Gents' Wool and Merino half Hose, tans, slates, red, navy, seal, black and natural grey seamless 25c.

100 dozen Ladies' fleeced lined Hose, fast black and unbleached Balbriggan, full regular made, 25c.

150 dozen Boys' extra heavy fast black bicycle Hose, sizes 7 to 10, 25c, six pairs for \$1.35.

100 dozen Ladies' medium weight 2-thread fast black Hose, double sole, high spliced heel, reinforced toe, 35c, three pairs for \$1.

150 dozen Ladies' Wool and Cashmere Hose.

Black wool seamless Hose with rib trunk top 25c.

Gray Merino Hose 35c.

Black Cashmere Hose 50c.

Black Cashmere light weight, superior quality and finish, double sole, 75c.

50 dozen Boys' genuine French Hose, C. & G. make, fast black, heavy weight, fine, rich, very elastic, 7 and 7 1/2, 50c; 8 and 8 1/2, 60c; 9 and 9 1/2, 75c.

Complete line of Infants' Crochet Booties, Infants' white Leggings, Boys' Jersey and Leather Knee Protectors; Misses', Ladies' and Boys' black Jersey Leggings and Children's Leather Over Gaiters.

200 dozen half hose, J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black, light, medium and heavy weight, 25c pair, worth 40c.

350 dozen J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black Ladies' Hose, high spliced heel, double sole and reinforced toe, 25c, worth 40c.

50 dozen Gents' genuine Bicycle Hose, all wool, heavy rib with linen heel, toe and sole, \$1.25.

Shoe Department.

Just here we wish to impress the truth upon the trading public that no superior stock of high grade, wear giving shoes is in the city.

Large shipments have just been placed on sale, and for style and beauty, with the addition of low-ness in price, makes this department ever attractive—ever smart.

The wants for all classes can be thoroughly supplied here and at prices we are confident are cheaper than most stores. We urgently solicit your inspection.

Tomorrow's Bargain.

One lot Bolton's celebrated shoes in broken sizes, hand sewed, Dongola Button, at \$2.75. You know the price is \$5 everywhere.

Carpets.

Your every want is anticipated in this department. By far the most perfect assortment of Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, Moquettes, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels and Ingrain Carpets in the South. We have just received new patterns and can supply the richest and most elegant designs to be had anywhere at the lowest margin of profit.

This week we offer:

50 rolls new Moquette Carpets at \$1 a yard.

60 rolls best Body Brussels Carpets at \$1.

49 rolls best Tapestry Brussels Carpets at 75c.

All these Carpets made and put down at the above prices.

Drapery Department.

Why not have your Draperies hung by first class artists who thoroughly understand their business?

Special designs for all classes of artistic work furnished.

Handkerchiefs.

1 lot Ladies' and Gents' fine Linen Handkerchiefs worth 35c, for Monday at 19c each.

100 dozen Ladies' white, embroidered, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, cheap at 25c; special 10c each.

Laces and Embroidery.

2,000 yards Cambric Embroidery, 1 to 6 inches wide, 5c yard, Monday only.

Dress Making.

Do you want an elegant, stylish suit? If so leave an order with us, and we guarantee you will be pleased.

Specials in Notions.

150 English Bristle Hair Brushes, 17 1/2c each.

1,000 Imported Tooth Brushes, special at 2c each.

Best American pins at 1c paper.

J. M. High & Co.'s best English Pins at 5c paper.

Extra fine polish 35c rubber Hair Pins at 10c doz.

Gift and Silver Hair Pins at 10c doz.

Lyons' imported French Bristle Hair Brush at \$1.25.

Something new in Ladies Purses at 25c each.

500 pair extra fine steel Scissors, special at 25c pair.

Pocket knives at 25c each.

Manchester linen scratch pads at 5c each.

Manchester linen paper at 5c quire.

Combination Pencils at 5c each.

Opera Feather Fans at 24c each.

Extra fine bath sponges at 24c each.

Hooks and Eyes at 2c card.

Whole Bone Casing at 15c bolt—9 yards.

3 Button Stud Buttons for gentlemen at 25c set.

Shirtwaist button sets to close out at 35c set.

Solid Gold Rings for children at 25c each.

Solid gold children diamond set Rings, special at \$4.98 each.

Pearl Stick solid gold top Hair Pins at \$1.75 each.

Embossed stick Pins, worth 25c your price for 15c.

Special line of fancy stick pins at 8c.

500 rolled plate Pins for ladies at 25c each.

Platinum Cuff Buttons, special, at 25c pair.

Double Bandages at 25c each.

French Dust of Roses Face Powder with Hair Curler for 15c.

"Sweet Bye and Bye" Complexion Powder, with Extract, 15c.

Yeast Soap at 10c cake.

Garwoods Tuscan 8-oz Cologne, special, at 15c.

Garwoods Tuscan Cologne in fancy basket at 25c.

Garwoods White Castile Soap at 7 1/2c cake.

Garwoods Rosadora toilet Soap at 15c cake.

Lotus Soap at 25c cake.

Celandine Violet Water at 35c bottle.

Extra size Bay Rum at 35c bottle.

Essential Ammonia at 5c bottle.

Grand opening Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. We cordially extend to every lady in Atlanta and vicinity a special invitation to attend.

Our handsome new store at 57 Peachtree St. is absolutely overflowing with everything that is new and novel in the way of French Chinas, Oriental Wares, Dresden Vases, Copeland Lamps, Haviland China, Oriental Rugs, and fine Bric-a-Brac. We are recognized throughout Georgia and the South as being the only house which sells real honest bargains in Crochery and Housefurnishing Goods, therefore we are proud of our reputation in this direction, and intend to maintain it to the best of our ability. But the prices and plain figures tell the true story.

Just received 200 of those North of China Floor Rugs. They are 7 feet long by 4 feet wide. They come in steel gray, pure white, black and cream. They are new and fresh, and every one is warranted to last five years. They go as a complimentary offering all next week for the song of \$3.50.

200 of those world renowned large shape, fall stock, 10 pieces decorated Chamber Sets at \$2.90.

MUSICAL ATLANTA.

How to Sing and What to Sing, and Where.

A DEVICE TO PROMOTE BREATHING.

Music as a Theatrical Prelude—The Choral Union—The Atlanta Opera Club—A Rare Musical Event.

What is a method of singing? Is it a means whereby sounds are manufactured to conform to the ideal of the teacher, or is it a way of facilitating good voice-production? Surely the latter.

Voices exist in embryo, and must be developed, but no one mode of treatment will answer for all, or indeed, for any two. Voices differ, and while there are universal faults, the success of each voice depends largely upon the character of its owner. Many beautiful voices are injured because the teacher tries to create in them his own ideal, instead of aiding the pupil in cultivating the particular voice which nature has given. We are told that no two blades of grass are alike; that the sands upon the beach differ materially, whether in size or form; likewise, no two voices are similar.

Suppose the timbre be light and clear, why burden it with selections from the oratorio? If deep and full, why subject it to the tortures of the "shadow song," or that style of music? Every teacher must create a method for himself; he cannot simply teach that of his professor. He may endorse the truths which his master has evolved, but more must he do, namely: Make the application of those truths his own method. If he be wide awake, new facts which cluster around the old will reveal themselves.

Not alone in the realm of ladies' hats and gowns does Dame Fashion hold sway. In art, literature, and also in voice culture this small but powerful goddess is wheeled about to be worshipped. Now she smiles upon the German method, now graciously allows the Italian to exist. Who knows but in the near future some favored Li-on Indian may shine as the inventor of "an improved method of singing." Until vocal teachers determine to wage war against the tyrant fashion, in teaching, one fixed set of rules to govern the whole, we shall continue to have as many methods as modes, as many ruined voices as methods.

A device has recently been invented for promoting deep breathing in singing. It consists of a small belt that encircles the chest at the point of its greatest expansion and a take-up-mechanism to which the ends of the belt are attached. The take-up mechanism consists of a coiled spring, adapted to tighten the belt at intervals, and a train of wheels by which the speed of the spring in taking up the belt may be regulated.

Upon the exhalation of the breath after the full expansion of the lungs the chest returns to its natural size in ordinary breathing, thus leaving the belt loose. Immediately the take-up mechanism begins to gather in the slack of the belt, tightening until the pressure is uncomfortable, compelling another inspiration thus lengthening the belt. This lengthening is accomplished by the withdrawal of the strap from the case, which act again causes the coil to spring. It is claimed that the device induces full breaths at regular intervals, thus naturally enlarging the lungs and chest.

The apparatus is being used by several European schools, and is said to be of much assistance to beginners and those having difficulty in holding the breath. For several months back it has been the "correct thing" in New York and Philadelphia to employ musicians—whether vocalists, violinists, or pianists—to play at theatrical performances, beginning fifteen minutes before the curtain goes up. It was an innovation hailed with delight. It relieved the tiresome waiting before the performance, and what is more pleasant did away to a great extent with the noise in the house, and as such programmes were advertised. All the audience were seated before the performance, thus doing away with that annoyance of having to rise and let some one take their seats, probably at the most interesting part of the first act.

So far no troops this season has brought with them the musicians, but it is much to be hoped that ere long such performers may come with each company.

The Choral Union held an important meeting at their hall on Monday evening. New officers were elected. Those who will fill the places for the coming year are: Professor L. N. Mayer, director and manager of chorus; Mr. Ed. Warner, Mr. Frithburn, Mr. Ed. Barons and Mr. Jeff Pierce, committeemen of organization.

The club will limit its members, which means that the organization will be first class, and aside from that, an initiation fee be charged each candidate. Applicants for membership will be elected by ballot of the entire club. No date has yet been fixed upon but it is thought the first concert will take place at DeGiv's opera house about December 1st.

The Atlanta Opera club also rehearsed during the week, and the meeting was the largest yet attended. "The Pirate of Penzance," the prettiest of comic operas, will be repeated in November. Much interest is taken in the affair, as was shown by the enthusiasm of the members Wednesday evening.

The first musical event of the season will take place on Tuesday evening October 4th. It will be a chamber concert, and the following artists will take part: Mr. Natrop Blumensfeld, violinist; Mr. William Owens, tenor; Mr. Henry Howell, pianist, assisted by Miss Lilla Hirsch, soprano. The concert will take place at the music hall of the Phillips and Crew company.

As a violinist Mr. Blumensfeld ranks with the best players of the age, and his execution on that instrument is something wonderful. An artist may be great, without holding his audience at all times, but

Mr. Blumensfeld has a faculty of drawing and holding the ear of each and every one of his listeners. In a word, he seems to understand his instrument, and the instrument understands him.

Mr. William Owens has a voice of remarkable register. It is claimed by many musicians that he is a pronounced baritone, and though his lower notes are deep and full, he seems to sing with more ease on the higher ones. However both are so well blended together, that the fact is pleasing, and the pure tones are only those emanating from a cultivated voice.

Mr. Henry Howell is a pianist who only plays the best pieces of the best composers. He has devoted many years to his profession, having been a pupil of the finest masters abroad. Two years ago he made his debut in Atlanta, with Mrs. Dobbs, then Miss Emma Hahr, and his ability as a pianist was at once recognized.

Personal appearance has much to do with the success or non-success of a singer, and in that line Miss Lilla Hirsch will certainly be well received on the stage. As to her voice we are not prepared to say, never having heard the young lady sing, but the fact that Mr. Blumensfeld has chosen her as his soprano, is sufficient guarantee that all is well.

The following is the programme for Tuesday evening, and the respective performers will give the sections for the first time in Atlanta.

Tenor Solo—"Protection." Norris, with violin obligato, Mr. William Owens.

MALARIA PARASITES.

What Recent Investigations Reveal—Science Triumphs

Over Poisons of Bog and Post-Acute and Chronic Malaria Cured.

A series of investigations has been carried on during the past few weeks at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, under the direction of Dr. S. B. Hartman, who has furnished some very interesting results not commonly known to the public.

For the benefit of the nonprofessional reader we stop to explain that malaria (commonly called chills and fever, fever and ague) is caused by minute organisms which germinate in stagnant water. These organisms live in the water and can do no harm until the water dries up, leaving the organism to perish, when its spores or eggs with which its body is filled, are carried in to the air by the wind or washed into wells or streams by showers. These minute spores find their way into the system through the air we breathe, the water we drink or the food we eat, and their presence in the blood sets up the disease known as malaria. The organism which causes malaria and its spores are so very small that they can only be seen by the aid of the very best microscope.

The parasite of acute malaria is known to the microscopist as cymatocoele, and is and is capable of amoeboid movements, its form being roundish. This parasite is well known to the following cut from a pencil drawing made at the Surgical Hotel by their microscopist, as seen through a powerful microscope. The cut represents the organisms magnified many thousands times:

The date for the Columbian tableaux and music has been chosen and the entertainment will take place at DeGiv's Thursday evening, October the 12th.

Between each tableau choice Spanish airs will be given and it is probable that a male quartette, composed of the best voices in the city, will assist.

The tableaux rehearsals during the week have been well attended, and the affair is sure to be a success, from an artistic as well as a musical standpoint.

LEONORA SHEEHAN.

THE UNDYING ONE.

By Mary E. Bryan.

(The advent of the cholera has once more brought up the old tradition of the "Wandering Jew," that mysterious being who, for having blasphemed Christ, has been condemned to wander over the earth ever since the curse. "Tarry thou until I come," was pronounced upon him. He is variously named in different traditions as Kartophilos, the doorkeeper of Pilate's judgment hall; as Ahasuerus, the cobbler; and as Salathiel, the Jewish official. He was seen at Antwerp in the thirteenth century; again in the fifteenth; a third time in the sixteenth. Each time his appearance was simultaneous with the breaking out of the cholera plague. His last appearance was in 1774 at Brussels. Each time the face and figure were the same as the portraits of him painted by Titian at Venice. George Croly's powerful novel, "Salathiel," Souther's "Curse of Kehama," and Eugene Sue's strange "Le Juif Errant," are all founded upon the tradition of the Wandering Jew, who is supposed to wander in the Arctic regions for years, and thence to come at intervals, impelled against his will, to bring pestilence and death among his fellow men.

It is now claimed, according to L'Amaranthe, that he was seen in Paris this month on the same day that the cholera made its appearance. He wore the dress of the ancients. Israelites, his face was the same as that described by Sue—the face of the portrait at Venice, dark, colorless, with close shut lips and eyes full of unfathomable sadness.

From regions where the sun casts a pale gleam across a world of white—A realm of silence, death and frozen night—Comes the Undying One.

Men hear his tread with shuddering, pray, and break in breath.

In his footsteps follow—Pain and Death! Cursed with a deathless life; Doomed to see centuries fly; Like clouds across a summer sky; Through famine, food and strife To pass unscathed—loathing the boon of death, And vainly yearning for the peace of death.

Without a hope or aim To wander—driven through every land By an unseen, relentless hand—And horror without name—To have the groans of death echo his tread, And ghastly Plague stalk in his footsteps dread.

Death all around—the doomed Shrieking for life; close on his feet Rumbling the loaded hearse, the street But he—prayer for death he may not dare Despair upon his lips will freeze the prayer.

Upon the battle plain, Through flashing swords and cannon's rain To seek for death in vain; The mark of Odin upon his blighted brow, Wards off the hand that lays his comrades low.

And flood and raging fire, To which are awful missions given, All spare the countless, doomed of heaven To vengeance strange and dire, The roaring flames and the engulfing wave, Refuse him even the poor boon of a grave.

Ages have passed him down; The name his proud lips dared blaspheme Of every nation is the theme; And Calvary's summit lone, Where first the wing of mortality was unfurled, Is now the shrine of the adoring world.

Coldly he looks on all The pomp and pageantry of earth; The fate of nations and the birth Of empires, doomed to fall, Unmoved, while comets pale and suns grow dim; For what have time and change to do with him?

Erect, and pale, and proud; The beauty of his kingly race Throned on his brow of haughty grace His stately form unbowed; Yet what avail, when love instinctive flies From the stern sorrow of these changeless eyes?

Nor may ambition light Her fires within that gloomy breast; Nor laureled brow, nor plumed crest, Flout in his fancy's sight, No rose of love, no bays may flourish there Beneath the upas of his deep despair.

We find this little life Too much for us; we shrink with fears Before the thought of coming years—Their weariness and strife, How must he quail as the long centuries Roll out their prophesies before his eyes!

Will it be thus for aye? Oh! will not God remove His ban Of vengeance from this haunted man? Must he endure always?

This living death? Will not the pitying tomb At last be opened for the child of doom?

"Tarry until I come," Upon that wondrous, long-expected hour, When the Messiah comes in power, And to their long-lost home—Their own Jerusalem's ancient, hallowed walls, The scattered tribe of princely Judah calls.

Then the dread cross shall cease; The weary march from shore to shore; With plague and death shall be no more; The longed-for rest and peace Shall settle on these eyes—too and for tears—Dark with the shadows of numberless years.

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It is now claimed, according to L'Amaranthe, that he was seen in Paris this month on the same day that the cholera made its appearance. He wore the dress of the ancients. Israelites, his face was the same as that described by Sue—the face of the portrait at Venice, dark, colorless, with close shut lips and eyes full of unfathomable sadness.

From regions where the sun casts a pale gleam across a world of white—A realm of silence, death and frozen night—Comes the Undying One.

Men hear his tread with shuddering, pray, and break in breath.

In his footsteps follow—Pain and Death! Cursed with a deathless life; Doomed to see centuries fly; Like clouds across a summer sky; Through famine, food and strife To pass unscathed—loathing the boon of death, And vainly yearning for the peace of death.

Without a hope or aim To wander—driven through every land By an unseen, relentless hand—And horror without name—To have the groans of death echo his tread, And ghastly Plague stalk in his footsteps dread.

Death all around—the doomed Shrieking for life; close on his feet Rumbling the loaded hearse, the street But he—prayer for death he may not dare Despair upon his lips will freeze the prayer.

Upon the battle plain, Through flashing swords and cannon's rain To seek for death in vain; The mark of Odin upon his blighted brow, Wards off the hand that lays his comrades low.

And flood and raging fire, To which are awful missions given, All spare the countless, doomed of heaven To vengeance strange and dire, The roaring flames and the engulfing wave, Refuse him even the poor boon of a grave.

Ages have passed him down; The name his proud lips dared blaspheme Of every nation is the theme; And Calvary's summit lone, Where first the wing of mortality was unfurled, Is now the shrine of the adoring world.

Coldly he looks on all The pomp and pageantry of earth; The fate of nations and the birth Of empires, doomed to fall, Unmoved, while comets pale and suns grow dim; For what have time and change to do with him?

Erect, and pale, and proud; The beauty of his kingly race Throned on his brow of haughty grace His stately form unbowed; Yet what avail, when love instinctive flies From the stern sorrow of these changeless eyes?

Nor may ambition light Her fires within that gloomy breast; Nor laureled brow, nor plumed crest, Flout in his fancy's sight, No rose of love, no bays may flourish there Beneath the upas of his deep despair.

We find this little life Too much for us; we shrink with fears Before the thought of coming years—Their weariness and strife, How must he quail as the long centuries Roll out their prophesies before his eyes!

Will it be thus for aye? Oh! will not God remove His ban Of vengeance from this haunted man? Must he endure always?

This living death? Will not the pitying tomb At last be opened for the child of doom?

"Tarry until I come," Upon that wondrous, long-expected hour, When the Messiah comes in power, And to their long-lost home—Their own Jerusalem's ancient, hallowed walls, The scattered tribe of princely Judah calls.

Then the dread cross shall cease; The weary march from shore to shore; With plague and death shall be no more; The longed-for rest and peace Shall settle on these eyes—too and for tears—Dark with the shadows of numberless years.

Great Job Sale

—OF—

TRUNKS and VALISES

For the next Thirty Days we throw on the market \$10,000 worth of Trunks and Valises at

One-Third Off

Of Former Prices. We Offer:

JOB NO. 1—A Ladies' Trunk at \$2.50, former price, \$4.00.
JOB NO. 2—A Ladies' Trunk at \$3.50, former price, \$5.00.
JOB NO. 3—A Saratoga Trunk at \$5.00, former price, \$7.50.
JOB NO. 4—A Fancy Saratoga Trunk at \$6.00, former price, \$9.00.
JOB NO. 5—A extra large Trunk at \$9.00, former price, \$15.00.
JOB NO. 6—A leather Club Bag at \$1.50, former price, \$2.50.
JOB NO. 7—Leather Valise at \$2.00, former price, \$3.00.
JOB NO. 8—Extra large leather Valise at \$3.00, former price, \$5.00.
Take advantage of this sale and get your trunk or valise at mere nominal prices. CUT THIS OFF across any large retail store.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMAN, 92 Whitehall Street.

A CARD.

Testimonial from a Bank President.

Mr. Henry Gardner, president of the American National Bank of New Orleans, La., states to suffering humanity afflicted with Bright's disease, diabetes, cystitis, catarrh, insomnia, dyspepsia, malaria and torpid liver, that he will take pleasure in recommending a special remedy for the wonderful waters of the Stafford Mineral Spring, of Mississippi, which will absolutely cure these diseases in a short time. He adds: "I feel that I would be doing a wrong should I not make known to my fellowmen of what this water had done to me, and how it has astonished the most eminent physicians in New Orleans and elsewhere. Whoever writes me, I will tell all I know about the virtues of this wonderful water." sep 29—in the sun

FOREST PARK LOTS.

To Home Hunters

I will sell on accommodating terms at reasonable prices these beautiful lots on the edge of Forest Park, Ga. I have plots in the office and will go out at any time and show them. They are very desirable and accessible. G. W. ADAIR, No. 14 Wall Street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. A. BEASLEY, Late physician and surgeon of Alabama and Georgia. His office is at the corner of Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is also a member of the Georgia Medical Association, and is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the skin and venereal diseases. He is also a member of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons, and is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the stomach and intestines. He is also a member of the American Association of Surgeons, and is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the bladder and rectum. He is also a member of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the female system. He is also a member of the American Association of Urologists, and is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the male system. 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PROGRESS IN AERIAL NAVIGATION.

FROM THE year 1783, when the first balloon, which was formed of paper and inflated with hot air, very little was actually done in regard to steering or directing balloons until 1851, notwithstanding that numerous attempts had been made and many theories proposed. However, in this year it may be said that a really first-class engineer took up the subject of aeronautics. I refer to Henri Giffard, who was said to be an engineer and mechanic without rival, and the inventor of that marvelous instrument the injector, by which a stream of water without pressure is driven into a boiler against a pressure with no other force than the steam from the boiler acting directly upon the cold water without the interposition of any pistons or moving parts whatsoever.

After a great deal of trouble and many disappointments, Giffard launched his first dirigible a vapour on the 24th day of September, 1852. This dirigible was an elongated balloon, pointed at both ends, and entirely covered—excepting the points and the lower part—by a net, cords hanging from the net on each side of the balloon were attached to a wooden beam 65 feet long, placed at a considerable distance below the balloon; 18.6 feet below the beam was suspended a platform, on which was placed a small steam engine and boiler, with the necessary coal and water. The balloon itself was 39 feet in diameter at the middle and 14 feet long, and contained 88,291 cubic feet of gas. A triangular rudder was attached to the balloon, and connected with cords, so as to be easily manipulated from the platform. The fire was enclosed in such a manner that it could not ignite the gas. The draught was induced by the escaping force of the exhaust steam, after

feet, and that the head of the balloon could be turned in any direction, and it navigated in a dead calm it was as manageable as a boat.

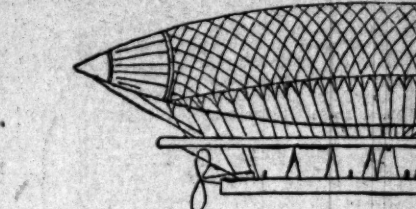
After making his first balloon, Giffard made other inventions from which he realized large sums of money, and this enabled him to conduct further experiments not only with "dirigible" balloons, but also with captive balloons. From experiments which he had tried, he believed that it was only necessary to make the aerostat large enough, to inflate it with pure hydrogen gas, and to provide it with a powerful motor, in order to obtain velocities much greater than he had obtained in his first experiments. He prepared a complete specification of a dirigible balloon which formed the subject of a patent. The text of this patent was published in the *Genie Industriel* de MM. Armand Freres, and at the time was considered a monument of skill and ingenuity in aeronautics. This proposed balloon was very much elongated, being much longer and relatively less in diameter than had ever been attempted before, and in order to preserve its shape and to enable it to resist end pressure it was provided with a stiff backbone, extending its entire length. It was about 9,168 feet long, 98 feet in diameter, and its cubic contents 7,769,647 feet. It was proposed to inflate this balloon with pure hydrogen gas. Such a balloon would carry a motor weighing no less than 68,000 pounds and still leave an excess of ascensional force sufficiently great to carry a number of passengers, besides fuel and water.

In the meantime Giffard had been making great improvements in high-speed engines, and he proved mathematically that such a balloon might attain a velocity of forty-four miles an hour, and consequently be quite independent of all ordinary winds. The drawings, the specifications, the material, and the money were all ready, but the great Giffard was seized with blindness, and thus incapacitated for this great undertaking.

In 1870, after the defeat of the French, and while Paris was still in a state of siege, when the only means that the inhabitants had of communicating with the outside world was by balloons or by carrier pigeons, Dupuy de Lome, who had already gained a great reputation in the construction of ironclads, became a member of the committee of defense, and interested himself in aeronautics. He presented to the Academy of Science a project for a "dirigible" balloon, and the national defense opened a credit of 40,000 francs for its construction. But on account of great difficulties, and the complete disorganization of labor, this balloon was ready only a few days before the capitulation, and, in fact, it was not actually tried until two years later. This balloon was 118 feet long, 48 feet in diameter, and contained 120,076 cubic feet of pure hydrogen gas, and it was in the form of a very thick cigar. As it was necessary to keep the balloon completely inflated in order that it should have sufficient buoyancy to maintain its form while being propelled, it was furnished with an interior bag or balloonette, which enabled air to be pumped in or discharged without allowing the air to mix with or to deteriorate the gas. The car was suspended about forty feet below the balloon, and was provided with a propeller screw 25.5 feet in diameter, which was worked by eight men. A triangular rudder was attached to both the balloon and the cords of suspension. The first experiments took place on February 21, 1872, in the Port of Vincennes, under the direction of M. Dupuy de Lome, accompanied by M. Zede. M. Zede, an eight men to operate the screw. The balloon ascended rapidly, and as soon as the screws operated it responded to the action of the rudder at once.

The speed was found to be 6.2 miles per hour, and it descended without accident after a flight of about five minutes. In 1881 the brothers Tissandier, who had been experimenting with a "dirigible" balloon, which was made of a similar shape to that of the balloon of Dupuy de Lome, experimented with it. It was ninety-nine feet long, thirty feet in diameter, and had a volume of 56,900 cubic feet. The car was formed of bamboo secured together by cords and copper wires. The balloon was completely enclosed in a net and the car was suspended a sufficient distance below the machine to give the necessary stability. It was driven by a dynamo-electric motor especially constructed for the purpose by the Siemens Brothers. It developed 1.25 horse power, and weighed ninety-nine pounds. The propeller screw was nine feet in diameter, had two blades and made 180 turns in a minute. The current of electricity for operating the motor was derived from a dynamo battery of twenty-four elements, the solutions being made very strong and the surface of the zinc very large. The weights were as follows: Balloon, 374 pounds; cords of suspension, 154 pounds; shafts, 74 pounds; car, 220 pounds; motor, screw and battery, with liquid for operating two and a half hours, 110 pounds; apparatus for stopping, 110 pounds; all this, with the aerostat and its instruments and 840 pounds of ballast, brought the total weight up to 2,728 pounds. The first experiment took place October 8, 1883. The balloon rapidly ascended to a height of 1,640 feet, and when the battery was fully turned on the balloon commenced at once to move through the air at the rate of 6.7 miles per hour, and the rudder was found to operate perfectly. A second trial was made on the 26th of September when the wind was only blowing at the rate of 6.7 miles per hour; the speed of the balloon through the air was found to be 6.7 miles per hour. A great number of evolutions were performed over Paris. The balloon remained in the air two hours and

finally descended without accident in a field fifteen miles from the point of departure. The present "dirigible" balloons of the French army, of which so much has been said, is the result of a long series of experiments conducted at Chalais-Mendel in behalf of the French government by Captain Renard, Captain de la Hève and Captain Krebs. Experiments were commenced as early as 1870, but very little progress was made until after the brothers Tissandier had



"LA FRANCE," BUILT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

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On the 25th of August, 1885, Captain Renard, in conjunction with his brother, made other experiments with a "dirigible" balloon, which was made of a similar shape to that of the balloon of Dupuy de Lome, but with a different arrangement of the screws. The balloon ascended rapidly, and as soon as the screws operated it responded to the action of the rudder at once.

The speed was found to be 6.2 miles per hour, and it descended without accident after a flight of about five minutes. In 1881 the brothers Tissandier, who had been experimenting with a "dirigible" balloon, which was made of a similar shape to that of the balloon of Dupuy de Lome, experimented with it. It was ninety-nine feet long, thirty feet in diameter, and had a volume of 56,900 cubic feet. The car was formed of bamboo secured together by cords and copper wires. The balloon was completely enclosed in a net and the car was suspended a sufficient distance below the machine to give the necessary stability. It was driven by a dynamo-electric motor especially constructed for the purpose by the Siemens Brothers. It developed 1.25 horse power, and weighed ninety-nine pounds. The propeller screw was nine feet in diameter, had two blades and made 180 turns in a minute. The current of electricity for operating the motor was derived from a dynamo battery of twenty-four elements, the solutions being made very strong and the surface of the zinc very large. The weights were as follows: Balloon, 374 pounds; cords of suspension, 154 pounds; shafts, 74 pounds; car, 220 pounds; motor, screw and battery, with liquid for operating two and a half hours, 110 pounds; apparatus for stopping, 110 pounds; all this, with the aerostat and its instruments and 840 pounds of ballast, brought the total weight up to 2,728 pounds. The first experiment took place October 8, 1883. The balloon rapidly ascended to a height of 1,640 feet, and when the battery was fully turned on the balloon commenced at once to move through the air at the rate of 6.7 miles per hour, and the rudder was found to operate perfectly. A second trial was made on the 26th of September when the wind was only blowing at the rate of 6.7 miles per hour; the speed of the balloon through the air was found to be 6.7 miles per hour. A great number of evolutions were performed over Paris. The balloon remained in the air two hours and

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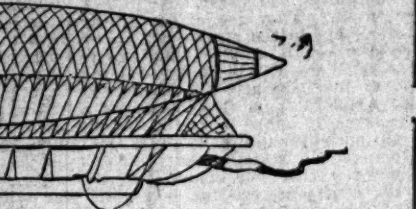
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would develop at least as much power in proportion to weight as a bird is able to develop. Heavy birds with relatively small wings, such as, for instance, the goose, carrying about 150 pounds to the cubic foot of power, while birds such as the albatross and the vulture, in which the wing surface is very large in proportion to the weight, carrying probably in the neighborhood of 250 pounds per cubic foot. All who have witnessed the flight of these last



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ter birds have remarked the apparent ease with which they fly; in fact, appear to exert hardly any muscular energy at all. Two complete sets of small experiments have been independently conducted recently, with a view of ascertaining how much power is required to perform artificial flight. One of the experiments was conducted by the United States by the eminent astronomer and mathematician, Professor Langley; the other experiments were conducted by myself at Dayton, in the county of Kent. Both series of experiments were conducted with the aeroplane, because it was believed that this system was the one which would require the least amount of power. We were provided with very perfect apparatus, with many instruments of precision, which enable us to ascertain accurately just how much power is required to drive a plane through the air at various angles, how much the plane would lift, the kind of screw best adapted for propulsion, the efficiency of the screw, and the power required to operate the same. Professor Langley's experiments were tried on a rotating arm thirty feet long. In my apparatus the arm was made slightly longer, and the power required to operate the same was found to be exactly 200 feet. Professor Langley's experiments were conducted for the most part with small planes, which were mounted on a rotating arm, all three planes, while my experiments were conducted with large planes, carrying weights of 20 to 100 pounds. In Professor Langley's experiments the load carried was at the rate of 250 pounds to the horse power of energy expended, while in my experiments, where the load was heavier and the area of the plane less in proportion, the load carried was at the rate of 150 pounds to the horse power. However, when I carried a light load at a very high speed on a relatively large plane, I sometimes accomplished very much more than Professor Langley's figures. My experiments were tried with a view of obtaining the necessary data for building a practical machine; consequently I approached the matter as near as possible to what a practical machine should be. I quote the following from Professor Langley's admirable work on "Aerodynamics": "The result of these researches has led to the result that mechanical sustentation of heavy bodies in the air, combined with very great speed, is not only possible, but that the reach of mechanical means we actually possess, and that while the researches are, as I have said, not yet completed, the results of guiding such heavy bodies in flight, they do show that we now have the power to surpass the flight of a bird."

After discussing the power as relates to speed, he says: "One horse power thus employed will transport a larger weight at twenty miles an hour than at ten, a still larger at forty miles than at twenty, and so on, with an increasing amount of power with each higher speed, up to some remote limit not yet attained in experiments but probably represented by higher speeds than have as yet been reached in any other mode of transport—a statement which demands and will receive the amplest confirmation in the future."

It has long been known that birds obtain the greater part of their support by moving forward with sufficient velocity so that the air is constantly rushing over the surface of which has not been distributed, and that it was quite impossible to account for a bird sustaining itself in the air by the use of balloons—that is to say, by wings in accordance with Newton's law. Professor Langley, in referring to the subject, says: "It is a remarkable fact that the effect of the air friction is wholly inappreciable in such experiments as these; but the principal deduction from them is that the sustaining pressure of the air on a plane 1 foot square, moving at a small angle of inclination to the horizontal, is greater than the weight that would result from the formula implied by Newton. Thus, for an angle of 5 degrees the theoretical pressure would be 5.5 degrees equal to 0.0076 of the pressure on a normal plane moving with the same velocity, while, according to these experiments, it is in reality 0.15 of that pressure, or twenty times as great as the theoretical amount."

In discussing the question as to whether it is possible to perform artificial flight or not, Professor Langley prefers to appear very conservative in his opinions. He, however, says: "I may state the fact, surely of extreme interest in its bearing on the possibility of man-made flight, that while an engine developing one horse power can, as has been shown, transport over 200 pounds at the rate of 20 miles per second (45 miles an hour), such an engine, if engine and boiler can be actually built to weigh less than one-tenth of this amount, the most important general inference from these experiments is, as a matter of fact, that as far as the mere power to sustain heavy bodies in the air by mechanical flight goes, such mechanical means are now within our grasp. The case, as effective steam engines have lately been built weighing less than ten pounds to one horse power, and the experiments show that if we multiply the small planes which have been actually used, or assume a larger plane to have approximately the properties of similar small ones, one horse power rightly applied can sustain over 200 pounds in the air at a horizontal velocity of over twenty

metres per second (about 45 miles an hour), and still more and still higher velocities. I am not prepared to say that the relations of power, area, weight and speed, here experimentally established for planes of small area, will hold for indefinitely large ones; but from all the circumstances of experiments, I can entertain no doubt that they do so hold far enough to afford assurance that we can transport (with fuel) for a considerable journey and at speeds high enough to make us independent of ordinary winds weights many times greater than that of a man."

The most important, and it is believed, novel truth, already announced, immediately follows from what has been shown, that whereas in land or marine transport increased speed is maintained only at a disproportionate expenditure of power, within the limits of experiment in such aerial horizontal transport, the higher speeds are more economical of power than the lower ones.

I wish, however, to put on record my belief that the time has come for these questions to engage the serious attention, not only of engineers, but of all interested in the possibility of near practical solution of a problem one of the most important in its consequences of any which has ever presented itself in mechanics; for the solution of this problem would be considered beyond our capacity to reach.

In my experiments I found that a well-made screw operated well and was fairly economical, and that the skin friction was so small as to be negligible. I found that whatever push my screw communicated to the aeroplane the plane would lift in a vertical direction from ten to fifteen times as much as the horizontal push that it received from the screw, which depended upon the angle at which the plane was set, and the speed at which the apparatus was traveling through the air. Having ascertained by actual experiment how much power was required to perform artificial flight at speeds varying from twenty to ninety miles an hour, I commenced experiments with a view of producing a suitable motor. I carefully considered the means of all forms of power, including hot-air engines, steam engines, petroleum engines and electrical engines, and I found that the most suitable, as I believed it could be made lighter than any of the others in proportion to the power developed, and also its action controlled with a great degree of nicety, was the internal combustion engine. My experiments have extended over a long time, having been much delayed by my long absence from England. I constructed two sets of complete machinery, the first set, all the parts being made very light and strong, and a steam generator of peculiar construction, the greater part of the heating surface consisting of small and thin copper tubes. For a fuel I employed naphtha. My steam engines weigh collectively 600 pounds; the steam generator, including the casing, the smokestack and the burner, 1,000 pounds; the pumping machinery, 100 pounds; the gas-generating apparatus about 100 pounds. I find that the condenser operates well while traveling at a high velocity through the air, that its weight need not exceed one pound to the horse power, and that the weight of the water and steam in the complete circulation through the boiler, the condenser and the pump need not be more than one pound to the horse power, which is at the rate of 8 pounds per horse power. The bursting pressure of the tubes forming my boiler, while under steam is not less than 1,700 pounds to the square inch and the pressure at which I operate them is 300 pounds to the square inch. The engines have developed in useful effect on a rotating arm, the rate of speed being 300 horse power, which, of course, means an indicated horse power considerably higher. Having developed a motor of sufficient power and lightness, I am now experimenting with large aeroplanes placed at various angles and instead of being run in a circle as in my former experiments, they are driven straight through the air by running the machine on a railway track. A question to be decided now is whether large planes will prove as economical as small ones.

The reason why all experiments with aeroplanes have thus far failed, has been because the motors employed were vastly too heavy in proportion to their weight. I believe that I have shown that it is possible to produce a really powerful and reliable motor which is well within the limits, that if I do not succeed some one else will, and also some date. In regard to steering, I do not anticipate that this will be a very difficult matter, certainly not more so than to steer a locomotive torpedo completely submerged in the water. The reason why I have reached the finality in producing a light and powerful motor; perhaps, in choosing the kind of motor to experiment with, I selected the one that I thought was the most likely to succeed for the purpose, but because it was the motor which at that time I understood the best and considered the safest. Since I commenced my experiments, petrol engines, gas engines, operating on the principle of the "Otto Cycle" have been reduced to a high degree of efficiency if not of lightness, and the French engineers have reduced the weight of the electrical motor and storage battery in about the same degree that I have reduced the steam engine.

Moreover, experiments have taken place in America, England, and Switzerland, with naphtha engines and the results obtained have been rather startling. The eminent engineers, Messrs. Harrow, have conducted some very accurate and accurate experiments and have proved that the same amount of heat will develop twice as much energy in a naphtha engine as in a steam engine, and the notwithstanding the fact that the weight of the electrical motor and storage battery in about the same degree that I have reduced the steam engine.

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safety. A very large aeroplane has to be provided, as we have seen, with too rapid fall in case of a stoppage of the machinery, and the power required to drive it. But should a flying machine be considered as only an aerial torpedo for carrying high explosives and dropping them at a point twenty or thirty miles distant, then the bulky aeroplane could be replaced by a large number of long, narrow blades or wings, placed one above the other (superposed), which would lift much more for their weight and the power required to drive them, and would enable the machine to steer automatically, to a desired point, and to let go its bomb and to fall itself with the remainder of its napalm after the screw had made a predetermined number of turns.

Experiments in any field of research are always extremely expensive, even if all the data is at hand. How much more expensive must they be when, as in the case of a large scale in a field where all the data has to be obtained by long and laborious experiments, in which a great many machines and expensive apparatus have to be invented and constructed simply to obtain necessary data! Such experiments are too expensive to be conducted for any considerable time by private individuals. The French experiments were conducted by French officers at the expense of the government; they extended over a period of fifteen years, and have all been conducted for the purpose of reaching the balloon machine. At the dates the experiments were commenced, no motor had ever been made which was powerful enough in proportion to its weight to run itself in the air. The experiments have cost some million of francs, and as far as actual results are concerned they have placed the French far ahead of all other nations in this branch of science, and have probably brought the balloon to about as high a degree of perfection as it will ever reach. (4.)

If in the future we wish to excel the French in aerial navigation, I think we should turn our attention to the aeroplane, which alone is capable of being driven through the air at a speed which makes it independent of the wind, and which if driven at such a speed will lift and carry a load quite equal to that of an so-called "dirigible" balloon. Complete success may be a long and expensive task, and all the points necessary to success may not be the work of one man, but I do believe that a staff of engineers and scientists could, in a few years, accomplish what the French have accomplished in the Anglo-Saxon race, without going outside of England, who, if provided with unlimited means, could produce a machine that would actually fly without a gas bag, and in much less time than it took the French engineers to evolve their present "dirigible" balloon, and thus realize it quite as much as to attempt the invasion of England through the air as it now is by water.

Two eminent engineers are now experimenting in France with a view of navigating the air with machines heavier than the air (flying machines). The ingenious scientist, engineer, and electrician, M. Trouve, has already made a small flying model, somewhat in the shape of a bird, which he actually flew a short distance, the motive power being produced from gas explosion taking place inside of flattened coils of springs such as are used in steam gauges. He has also made a larger model, which is experimenting on a true aeroplane driven by a steam engine. He is said to have spent over 600,000 francs, but has only over 1,000,000 francs out of his private purse on the aeroplane system; but he is asserted that his motors never weigh less than 200 pounds to the horse power; consequently actual flight is impossible.

When the question is solved, as it is sure to be in the immediate future, the whole system of modern warfare will be completely changed. Big ships armed with big guns will not be able to protect themselves, much less the country they belong to, from attack, and the soldiers will not be so ready to go to war when each is armed in such a manner as to make it quite as dangerous and disagreeable to the rulers themselves as it is to their own soldiers. If a warlike contention should arise, the first to achieve complete success it would probably make it power felt and rearrange things to suit its own ideas; but when all the great nations find out how to fly successfully, then there will be no more war between them, and the great armaments which have existed so long will, happily, become a thing of the past. The system of nations, as we have seen, is a sine qua non, on account of our immense numbers, our vast possessions, and our enormous wealth, will be permitted to occupy a front seat. HIRAM S. MAXIM.

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SANFORD E. CHURCH.

How a Young Doctor Became Chief Justice.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS NEW YORKER.

Showing What a Young Boy With Determination Can Do—How Young Church Obtained His Education.

It is a saying of those who give advice to the young that having chosen a profession it should be persevered in until success comes. Yet there are some illustrations which show that this rule is not always a good one for young persons just beginning life to follow; and the experience of a young man who became a distinguished chief justice of the highest court in his state and who came very near receiving a nomination for the presidency from one of the great parties may be cited as an interesting exception to the rule.

About fifty years ago a lad living in the western part of New York state believed that he had peculiar ability such as would make him a successful country doctor. But he was very poor. His father was not able to give him much of an education, and the boy very early in life was compelled to support himself by teaching school, for which he received \$30 a month and his board with different farmers in the vicinity.

After he had collected about one hundred dollars the young man thought that he had



SANFORD E. CHURCH.

enough to begin the study of medicine. So he entered the office of a local physician in the town of Albion, and he took the medical books which were set before him, which were not very many in those days, and studied them; but he learned more of the practice of medicine by going with his preceptor on his daily rounds of visits.

This preceptor was something of a politician, and he therefore was appointed clerk of one of the courts which need to meet in Albion three or four times a year.

One day he said to his student:

"Sanford, I think I can help you earn a little money, for I know you need it badly enough. If you have a mind to go over to the courthouse and copy records you can earn as much as a dollar a day, sometimes more, and then you can have your evenings to study medicine."

The young man accepted the proposition, and with him went another young medical student who was a great chum, and who also had opportunity to earn some money copying records. These young men worked with drudge-like pen during the day and at night they studied medicine for some two years. Their duties, however, took them frequently into the courtroom where they were wise men in session, and one day a very interesting trial took place which changed the course of these young men's lives, for it changed their ambitions. As they listened to the arguments of the lawyers each of them a sudden without any previous desire to do such a thing decided to abandon medicine and to study law. When they came out of the courtroom they confessed their purpose to each other, and the next day they closed their medical books, quitted Blackstone and entered the office of a local lawyer.

After a year or two these young men were admitted to the bar and formed a partnership. One was Sanford E. Church and the other was Noah Davis, and in a little while the young firm were convinced that they could wisely when they gave up medicine to become lawyers. In a few years Davis was chosen chief justice of the supreme court for the western district of New York, and in accepting that office he was obliged to discontinue his law practice. Mr. Church was sent to the legislature, where he achieved great fame for one of his bills, and he became so prominent that he was sent to congress and was very nearly chosen United States senator. He afterwards became chief justice of the supreme court of New York, and only a year or two ago retired from that office because he had reached the age of seventy years.

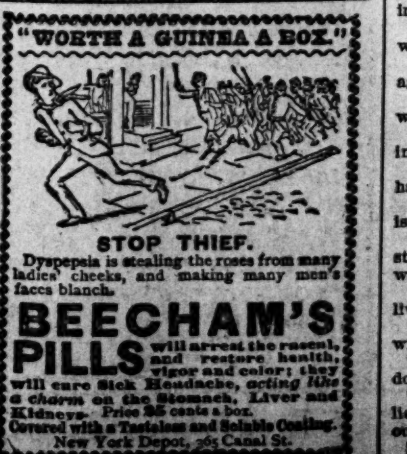
Mr. Church gained great fame as a lawyer and in some of his cases he won his life as medical studies were of much service to him. He also gained favor with the great politicians, and in 1888, when a contest for the democratic party was held in New York city, the delegates from New York state, at the suggestion of Samuel J. Tilden, decided to present Mr. Church's name as their candidate for the presidency. They voted for him for many ballots, and at last the time seemed as though he would surely receive the nomination. Other influences prevailed and Mr. Church was not nominated. A year or two later he was elected chief justice of the highest court in New York state, a court which in the opinion of many lawyers ranks only second to the supreme court of the United States. In that office Judge Church died. He used to say while chatting with his fellow lawyers that had he stuck to medicine he would have unquestionably remained a country doctor all his life and it is one of the interesting traditions of the New York bar that these two young medical students living in a country village, poor as they said, as church mice, should, by reason of a change of profession have attained very distinguished honors.

It is a curious coincidence perhaps that two other very distinguished jurists began their country doctor's life. The late Chief Justice Butler, of the Connecticut supreme court, practiced medicine in a little Connecticut village, and Justice Miller, whom many lawyers regard as one of the ablest lawyers who ever sat upon the bench of the supreme court of the United States, had been practicing medicine in a country town in the west for ten years before he began the study of law.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OPENING.

Interesting Exercises at the Southern Female College.

LaGrange, Ga., October 1.—(Special.)—This widely known institution began its fiftieth session last Wednesday, under the most favorable auspices. Over one hundred boarders are present and the whole number of pupils exceed 200. The college register shows the following enrollment to date: Two from Tennessee, four from Florida, two from Mexico, six from North



STOP THIEF.

Druggists are stealing the roses from many of our faces, and making many men's faces look like a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS. Druggists are stealing the roses from many of our faces, and making many men's faces look like a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS. Druggists are stealing the roses from many of our faces, and making many men's faces look like a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

SHOE FACTS EXCLUSIVE AND LATEST STYLES High Grade Shoes AT MODERATE COST

You are loosing a valuable opportunity if you do not make special effort to buy Shoes of

R. C. BLACK, 35 Whitehall Street.

how the other half lives so long as flats are built without air shafts. That there is no particular harm in riding a hobby if you don't compel others to get on and ride with you. That there are only two objections to Christian science—one is that it is not Christian, and the other that it is not science.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

Kiser Manago, the Youthful Prodigy of Thomas County.

Thomasville, Ga., October 1.—(Special.)—Atlanta has Judge Newsome, Savannah has claim Johnny Lowlow, but Thomasville has the second Blind Tom, only our musical genius happily is in possession of the faculty of sight. He might be blind, however, as he relates to his playing, for he plays entirely by ear. Note, have no more meaning to him than the people's party platform.

"This latest genius, such he is unquestionably a little negro boy. Twelve years old, black as the day of spades, very small of stature, happy as the day is long, and with a thought of the morrow, and we have introduced to you Kiser Manago, the coming musical prodigy. He is the son of 'Manago' Pete, a train hand. Kiser cannot remember when he learned to play. He has known how all his short life. He would make music out of almost anything that he touched. Not long ago Kiser attended the Allen Normal and Industrial school. Here his wonderful gift was soon discovered and appreciated. The teachers gave him about all the instruction he has ever received. Kiser is at home on both organ and piano, but prefers the latter. A tune once heard is never forgotten. Any time he has the power to recall at will, and dash off perfectly. While a student near him, he has never repeated it without an error. For an hour the other day at the depot he entertained the waiting crowd with his playing. It was a novel sight to see a little black fellow who had to stand up to work the pedals and reach the keys, playing with such wonderful skill. His repertoire was varied. 'Maggie Murry's Home' would be merged sweetly into 'Nearer My God to Thee.' The quick, lively air of 'The Raggy Rag' gradually settled into the sad and solemn strains of the 'Dead March.' All the songs that he played in the 'Home' and 'Sweet Home,' and the catchy, popular travesties of the period are familiar to him. The boy is devoted to his music, and has an extra rich voice that embraces that peculiar charm such as only the southern negro minstrel possesses. Kiser has won the praise of music scholars and makes about twenty-five dollars per month giving lessons. He is also organized for the M. N. Church, and is a fortune in Kiser for some enterprising manager."

THE THEATER THIS WEEK.

Two Old Crookes.

The Two Old Crookes will appear on Monday and Tuesday with Tuesday matinee. The performance is a charming musical farce comedy extravaganza in three good acts, without a brain-exhausting plot, but replete with wit and humor. The cast is a high class company, and never more plot than any other farce comedy—entirely new company, including the following: Harry W. Sheehan, Jr. It will be presented with everything new and sparkling. E. M. Ryan and John Sheehan. Mr. Ryan has devoted the whole summer in selecting the company, and passing all former productions. The music has been carefully arranged for this production by Professor Charles Gebert. The company wish to enjoy a good evening's entertainment should not fail to witness the Two Old Crookes.

WOLSELEY BELIEVES IN NERVE.

The English General Thinks It the Great Quality Needed in Soldiers.

During Lord Wolseley's first eight years in the army he was at war every year, and to this fact of continued exertion he attributes his military success. "There is," said he, "but one way for a young man to get on in the army. He must be absolutely indifferent to life."

So faithful was he in carrying out his maxim that his escapees were manifold. He has had bullets pass through the lapel and sleeve of his coat, and also have carried away the cap from his head. He has been laid low with wounds to which the Youth's Companion says, many a stronger man would have succumbed, but as someone once said of him "he refused point blank to die."

Lord Wolseley himself was an interesting illustration of the way some victories are won. "We did it sometimes simply through shouting," he says. "Once we had no more than twenty-five men, and we were shouting, shouting all the time. I could not speak for four days, and some of the officers lost their voices for a week. We were firing from behind a heap of dead bodies and I told the bugler to blow his very loudest when we charged, and as the enemy thought we had plenty of men in the rear we won the day."

It is interesting to know that so determined a man refused to imperil his success by any indulgence which might weaken his endurance. At one time he smoked a great deal, but having once come to the conclusion that it was injurious to his nerves he gave up the habit forever. Before he had thus completely "sworn off," however, he ceased smoking in it before certain important actions. "I did not smoke for a week," he said, before Tel-el-Kheir was won, and as I wanted every iota of nerve before I went up to take Khartoum I gave it up then."

"Nerve," he considered the great element needed in war, and the wife men who haven't it give up," he said. "The fools stay on and come to grief."

THEY SAY.

From The Medical Record.

That if variety is the spice of life, novelty is the alleepee.

That an hour lost will get behind you and chase you forever.

That the devil is an artist who paints things in very bright colors.

That no sinners are so intolerant as those who have just turned sailors.

That it is better to agree to disagree than to agree to be disagreeable.

That people who blow their own horns all ways play dreadfully out of tune.

That there is something as good as bravery in getting scared in time.

That drinking to your friend's health may have a bad effect on your own.

That the man who can't find anything to do is generally afraid that he will.

That many a man is early sent to fill his stone sarcophagus by pouring water cooled with ice down his own oesophagus.

That the good die young, but the wicked live to grow up and lie about the weather.

That it is a waste of time to try to argue with a woman who has her mind made up.

That the leading characteristic of a paradox is that they never agree on the diagnosis.

That some hard headed people object to being anything that they can believe without an effort.

That one-half the world will never learn

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how the other half lives so long as flats are built without air shafts. That there is no particular harm in riding a hobby if you don't compel others to get on and ride with you. That there are only two objections to Christian science—one is that it is not Christian, and the other that it is not science.

MORNING GLORIES.

For the Constitution.

Here and there fair blossoms peep, Amid the clustering vines; Fresh with dew, and amberdeep Smilingly they ope bright eyes, And fragile petals unfold To greet the morn's tender light. O'er the sun, with rays of gold, Most perfect blooms to invite, And them its full glory throws, And the rainbow's every hue On their proud coronets glows. In purple, red, pink and blue, Radiantly they're crowned, But ah, brief these flowers' stay, Fall tattered droop dejected, Before half past the day— Alas!—yet, their mission's done, Beauty's charms for some short hours, Gladdened earth, and though gone, Fragrance still clings to these bows And brings back old memories Of once bright morning glories.

A. C.

Guarantee Company of North America and United States Guarantee Company.

If you are required to give a bond for the honest and faithful performance of your duties in a position of trust, you must either obtain two or more sureties from among your friends, or apply to a guarantee company. Which will you do?

CHARLES C. THORN, Room 30, Old Capitol.

For Rent.

100 ft. deep, 30 ft. wide, 10 ft. high, in front of W. A. Hemphill.

Our optician will aid your eyesight by fitting your eyes properly with spectacles and eyeglasses. Maier & Berke, 93 Whitehall street.

Mrs. Mary Madden.

At the solicitation of her many admirers, she has finally consented to open a class for women on either piano or organ. Mrs. Madden is known all over the city as a superior musician. Her wonderful aptitude and precision has often called forth the plaudits of Atlanta's musical talent. Her superior has not been in demand to this day. To which assertion I can call to witness the Beethoven Society, eighty-seven members; the Rosini Club, 182 members, and the many members of private opera clubs, and lastly the full houses at DeGue's. Mrs. Madden will be at Phillips & Crew's elegant rooms every day from 11 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of receiving and classifying pupils for the ensuing musical season.

New Wine.

I have for sale a wine wholly free from alcoholic taint.

With no ingredient whatever except the pure juice of the grape. Made by a simple process recently discovered. A wine known to the ancients and spoken of in the scriptures as the "fruit of the vine; the blood of the grape."

WEAKNESS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN

Quickly and Thoroughly Cured.

By a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail, unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day; feel a benefit every day. Sent by mail or express with full directions for home treatment. Book and letter giving full particulars by mail sealed. Mrs. Dr. Mary A. Brannon, 49 East Hunter st., Atlanta, Ga. Oct 2nd.

A large and elegant assortment of Sterling silver for wedding presents. Maier & Berke, 31 and 33 Whitehall street.

Handy Terrace.

This new and comfortable hotel located on Spring street, two blocks from Peachtree, opened under new management. October 1st, strictly first class in all its appointments; offers superior inducements to the traveling public. Conveniences and comforts superior to any family hotel in the city. Rates reasonable and special terms to families. Rooms single and en suite, with private baths and parlors connected. Free transportation to and from union depot.

Oct 2nd.

THE LEYDEN.

A Select and Refined Home at 108 Peachtree Street.

Clean, airy rooms, choice, healthy location, and attendance. The house is the most fastidious; must be seen to be appreciated; is not a hotel, but a select house.

Double Breasted Sack Suits have come to be a fad. Do you like to keep up with the style? Of course you do. Well, we will sell you a Double-breasted Cheviot Suit for \$15 to \$20. They are beautiful and fit well. Call and see how handsome you look in one of them. Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart CLOTHIERS, NO. 26 WHITEHALL ST. sep15-4m-7pg-5ol R M

FOR RENT.

Fine store room with basement, No. 16 Marietta street after October 15th. Apply on premises.

STILSON, JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

Civil

Treatment is what every customer at Eiseman & Weil's is sure to receive, honest prices, prompt

Service

And obliging salesmen. It is always a pleasure to show goods and ascertain just what is wanted. The patterns and styles most

In Vogue

In ready-made Clothing, or piece goods are displayed here and staple goods are shown in great variety. In fact every feature that makes a desirable Outfitting establishment is found

At Eiseman & Weil's

One Price Clothiers and Outfitters.

3 Whitehall Street.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

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ATLANTA, GA., SPECIALIST IN Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE—Those desiring to have children—Incapacitated, quickly restored.

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder troubles.

Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, at home, with no interruption of business.

Send in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS. They also relieve distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Early Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Constipation, and all other ailments of the Liver and Bowels. Free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations. Ask for CARTER'S and see you get G. A. P. T. F. R. S.

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A Select and Refined Home at 108 Peachtree Street.

Clean, airy rooms, choice, healthy location, and attendance. The house is the most fastidious; must be seen to be appreciated; is not a hotel, but a select house.

How to Prevent Cholera.

By drinking pure water. How may we get pure water? By having one of our Acme Water Elevator and Purifiers put in your well.

Terms to suit purchaser.

MONGRIFF, DOWMAN & CO., M'rs.

Also tin, slate and iron roofing. Phone 525. sep15-4m.

KELLAM & MOORE, OPTICIANS

Manufacturers of fine eyeglasses and dealers in the genuine L'Esclapart opera glasses. Retail salesroom, 54 Old Capitol, opposite postoffice.

How to Prevent Cholera.

By drinking pure water. How may we get pure water? By having one of our Acme Water Elevator and Purifiers put in your well.

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In endless variety. Newest and Choicest

Productions of best New York Importers and Manufacturers.

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Office 28½ Whitehall Street. Upstairs.

What Do You Think?

Is there any reason why you should pay double price for a tailorsuit when you can get just as good style and just as good fit from our stock? It would surprise and delight you to see the variety of elegant styles we are showing in fine suits. The cool nights and mornings suggest fall Overcoats. They are here from the cheapest to the handsomest silk-lined.

George Muse Clothing Co.

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ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. The most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest. The following schedule in effect July 24, 1892.

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For street, carriage, traveling and reception

COSTUMES.

A very great variety of fall goods. Our stock of

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Cords, etc., etc.

Would all be cheap at 25 per cent more than our price this week.

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Two-toned Velvets, every imaginable shade. Illuminated, shot and changeable effects in Silks. All colors and combination.

A BLACK SILK DRESS,

Without which your wardrobe is incomplete.

SPECIAL PRICES

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PRIESTLEY'S Black Goods

—ARE—
SUPERIOR

To any in the market. The reputation we have made in this department we are proud of, and will endeavor to hold it.

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Special low prices with the opening of our fall line. Cote de Chival, Drap de Alma, all-wool Poche, Crystal Reps, wool Armure Basket effects, Armure Plaids, Diagonals, Whip Cords, Bedford Cords and fancy weaves. The finest assortment in the city.

LINENS.

A line of Table Damask, exceptionally cheap. 64-inch bleached Damask, 49c. 66-inch bleached Damask, 65c. 66-inch bleached Damask, 75c. These goods are worth one-third more than the quoted prices.

Table Napkins from 75c up to \$2. The greatest drive in the state.

TURKISH TOWELS

Size 21x42, worth 25c, at 15c each.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

EXCEPTIONAL SALE.

JACKETS.

Colored Diagonals and Cheviot jackets, tailor made, for

\$4.98,

Worth \$8.50.

\$6.50

Jackets worth \$9.50.

WRAPS.

New Parisian Wraps from \$9.50 to \$27.50.

RUSSIAN

BLOUSE COAT.

A garment to be worn a great deal this season. Price from \$12 to \$18.



NEWMARKETS.

With capes, in Serge and Broadcloth. A special bargain at \$1. Silk Waist Fronts and Parasols to match.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' ribbed Vests, 25c; Egyptian Yarn Vests, 50c; Combination Egyptian Yarn Union Suits at 88c; Children's Vests, 25c; Children's ribbed and plain Union Suits, in gray and white; Gents' Camel's Hair Shirts, 50c; Gents' Camel's Hair Drawers, 50c; natural wool Suits, 98c; natural wool Drawers, 88c. One lot Gents' Unaltered Shirts, reinforced back and front, special for this week at 42c.



BLAZER SUITS.

Our latest this week, \$4.98. Also a full line of Eaton, Reeder and Blazer Suits from \$4.98 to \$29.

SPECIALS.

School Children's Caps. Another new lot just opened.

GLOVES.

The Biarritz Kid Glove, a beautiful assortment. \$1. Children's Gloves, worth \$1.50 at \$1. Kid Gloves in broken sizes, Ladies, Children and Gents, at 50c. New Silk Hosiery, triple pleated Ruching and Ruffings in Changeable Silk for Skirts. A new idea. See them. A large assortment and inexpensive.

FURNITURE.

Compare these prices after seeing the values they represent and you will be ready to buy.

PARLOR SUITS.

5-piece Parlor Suits, handsomely upholstered, will go this week at \$25, worth double. We must move them.

SIDEBOARDS.

Fine solid oak Sideboards at \$17.50. Fine solid oak Sideboards, \$30.

DINING ROOM CHAIRS

Special sale of Dining Room Chairs this week, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Center Tables at \$1.50 each.

Oak Book Cases at \$7.

DESKS.

We have a complete line Cutter's roller-top Desks for which we are sole agents. They are the finest in the world.

CARPETS.

Extra super Ingrains at 45c yard. Best Tapestry at 65c and 75c yard. Lowell & Hartford Brussels at \$1.15 yard. Best Moquette at \$1.25 yard.

RUGS

Of every description. A great variety at the lowest prices.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 AND 56 WHITEHALL STREET.

12, 14, 16, 18 AND 20 E. HUNTER ST.

PLANTATION FABLES

Brother Billy Goat Eats The King That Talked His Dinner. Biggity.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, AUTHOR OF "UNCLE REMUS," ETC.

Copyrighted by The Constitution. One Saturday afternoon Uncle Remus was sitting in the door of his cabin enjoying the sunshine while the little boy was mending, or trying to mend, a small wagon with which he had been playing. It was a half-holiday on the plantation, and there were several groups of negroes loitering about the quarters. Ordinarily the little boy would have been interested in their songs or in the drolleries that were passing from lip to lip and from group to group; but now he was too busy with the broken wagon. The old man watched the child through half-closed

eyes, and with a smile that was grim only in appearance. Finally, seeing that the little chap was growing impatient, Uncle Remus cried out with some asperity:

"What you don't long er dat waggin? Gimme here! Pus news you know you won't have no waggin."

The little boy carried it to the old man very readily.

"Sump'n de matter wid de runnin' gear?" Uncle Remus remarked. "I dunner how it got any runnin' gear. Ef you had a f'on waggin it wouldn't las' you tell ter-morrer night."

Just at that moment, Big Sam happened to get into an angry dispute with Becky's Bill. Big Sam was almost a giant, but Becky's Bill had a free mind and a loud tongue and he made a great deal more noise than Sam. This seemed to irritate Uncle Remus.

"Hush up, you triflin' rlyun!" he exclaimed. "You talk bigger dan de Billy Goat did!"

The other negroes laughed at this and Becky's Bill soon dropped the quarrel.

which was not hard to do, seeing that Big Sam was saying very little. The allusion to the Billy Goat attracted the attention of the little boy. He felt sure there was a story somewhere behind it, and when Uncle Remus had finished his wagon, he began to investigate it.

"What did the Billy Goat talk about?" he asked.

"Go on en break yo' waggin; you gwinner break it any how en you des ez well go now."

"I won't break it any more, Uncle Remus," said the little boy. "I'm going to grease it and put it away. What did the Billy Goat talk about?"

"He talk 'bout deze yer little chaps what postest folks constant, en he say dey better quit der 'havishness en Iarn how ter don't. Dat what he say."

"Now, Uncle Remus, you know that isn't what the Billy Goat said."

"Well, he ought ter say it ef he ain't, remarked the old man. The shrewd younger placed himself in the attitude of a listener, and patiently waited. Uncle Remus watched him a moment. Then he shook his head and said resignedly:

"You sho does lang my time. You er wuss'n Brer Rabbit."

The little boy blushed and smiled at this, for he regarded it as a high compliment.

"Yasser!" Uncle Remus went on, "wuss'n Brer Rabbit—lots wuss. Hen can't cackle widout you want ter see what kinder egg she lay; ole Brer Billy Goat can't take a shaver terbecker in ju season widout you want ter know what he talkin' 'bout. En ef dey is any tale 'bout Brer Billy Goat taint no good tale for chiltuns, kaze dey might take a notion dat big talk is de rite kinder talk and when dey take dat notion somebody got to frail 'em out wid a bresh broom."

The little boy said nothing, but sat listening.

"I mighty fear'd you'll hatter skuzen wuss. He des kep a-gwine. He tuck it in his head dat if Brer Billy Goat eat rock dat a-way, 't won't do ter fool 'long wid 'im. Kaze if a creetur kin eat rock, he kin eat whasomdever dey put 'fo' 'im."

a-stannin' up dar kinder ruminatin' 'bout ol' times. Brer Wolf loped up, he did, en made ready fer ter see what kinder tase goat meat got. 'Yit he took notice dat Brer Billy Goat wuz chawin' away, like he eatin' sump'n. Brer Wolf sorter wait a while, but Brer Billy Goat wuz constant a-chawin' en a-chawin'. Brer Wolf look en he look, but Brer Billy Goat keep on a-chawin' en a-chawin'.

"Brer Wolf look close. He ain't see no green grass, he ain't see no hay, he ain't see no fodder, he ain't see no shucks, he ain't see no straw, he ain't see no tree leaf. Brer Billy Goat keep on a-chawin' en a-chawin'. Brer Wolf sorter, but he dunner what de name er goodness Brer Billy Goat kin be eatin' up dar. So bimbeby he hall 'im."

"He low, sezee: 'Howdy, Brer Billy Goat! howdy! I hope you er middlin' pear'd deze hard times?'

"Brer Billy Goat shake his long beard, en keep on a-chawin'."

"Brer Wolf 'low, sezee: 'What 'you eatin', Brer Billy Goat? Look like it tase mighty good.'"

"Brer Billy Goat low: 'I'm a-eatin' dish yer rock, dat what I'm a-eatin'.'"

"I spec maybe you done got de idee dat biggity talk goes a mighty long ways. Well, den, you des well ter git dat idee out'n yo' head. De bluffin' man is mos' sholy gwine ter git bluffed—dey aint no two ways 'bout dat. Brer Billy Goat tuck'n bluff Brer Wolf, but suppozen Brer Wolf had er had de sense what he oughter bin born'd wid? Man, sah! he'd 'a' made mince-meat out'n Brer Billy Goat 'fo' you kin wink yo' fingers en wiggle yo' eyelids. You hear de fuss what dat ar Becky's Bill wuz a-makin' de now? Well, ef Big Sam had 'a' made at 'im, he'd 'a' galloped off bellerin' like a calf."

"Dat put me in min' er de time when dey wuz a king some's. Hilt mought er bin 'roun' here, er it mought er bin back up dar in Verginny; no matter 'bout dat, hit 'us some's. Dat ar king wuz one er deze yo' ole-timey kings. He bin settin' up dar kingin' over um so long dat his hair done drop out er his toes got loose, en his han' shake wid de palsy. When de folks see dat dey say dat it's in about time fer dat king ter stop kingin' en get some yuther somebody do some kingin'."

But de ole king he felt like a tick on a cow. He des kep' on kingin'."

"I spec so, honey," responded Uncle Remus with a laugh. "He got back on de place wher dey set when dey do der kingin', en he 'low, sezee: 'You all got de idee dat kaze I'm ole en shaky dat I ain't got no sense, but I'm des a-gwine ter show you. Go en tell de man what you done choosen dat 'fo' he kin be king he got ter sen' me a beef Taint got ter be no bull en taint got ter be no cow. When he do dat he kin be king, kaze I'll know he got sense nuff fer ter do de kingin' fer you all des same ez I bin doin' it.'"

"De folks look at an anudder en shake der heads, en den dey go off en hol' a confab. Dey dunner what dey gwine ter do. De man what dey choosen fer ter be der new king wuz a young man, en dey sketched he can't do what de ole king say. Bimbeby some um wuz went en brako de news, en de young man sorter raise his head en wink one eye. He low, sezee: 'Go back en tell de ole king dat I got a fine steer fat'nin' in my pen, but he got ter come 'im, but he ain't got ter come in de day ner needer in de night.'"

"When de folks hear dis it make um feel sorter help up, en dey went back en tole de ole king what de young man say. He sot dar, he did, en sorter study, en den he ax um ef dey'd be so good ez ter gi' 'im a chaw terbecker. He tuck a big chaw en den grab up his hat en his cane en grab his kyarpet bag en tell um 'So long!'

"Now den," said Uncle Remus, after a pause, "what good is it do dat man fer ter talk his biggity talk? I wish somebody be so good ez ter tell me dat."

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you? HOOD'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

SOMETHING GOOD. Mrs. Bellows (fervently)—Jane, I stood at the kitchen door last night and I heard Jake kissing you.

Jane (complacently)—Sure, mum, that's one time, then, that an eavesdropper heard something good.

We would like to call the attention of the public to something good in a more substantial line. Vegetables and fruits are getting scarce but there are so many new and fresh goods coming in that their price can easily be filled.

We mention a few of the good things ordinarily used which we have just received. What would be nicer for breakfast than any of these?

Our new crop Rolled Oats, Cracked Wheat or Parched Flakes will make a healthy and palatable breakfast dish. Ferris's Bonedown Breakfast Bacon is always nice and our New Catch No. 1 Mackerel are enjoyed by all who try them.

A Welch "Rare-bit," made from our famous Fork white Cream Cheese is of itself a feast of good things, and then a cup of our famous Bijamo Coffee, without which no breakfast would be complete.

For an appetizing beginning, a Ferris Soup is an appetizing beginning. A Ferris or Dove Ham boiled whole will eat well. Our Deviled Crabs also make an attractive and popular dish. Then Hoyt's fine French Eggs, Imported Macaroni and Head Rice are enjoyed by all. The French and Spanish Omelette, Olives, Cross & B's Chow Chow Pickles, Sweet Pickle Peaches (we have the home-made) are the best table relishes that can be served. For desserts our California White Cherries with cream or our Shred Pineapple cannot be improved on except by serving with them some of our fine, fresh and crisp Vanilla Wafers.

For sauces you can choose from a varied list. There is Celery Sauce, L. & P. Worcester Sauce, Chili Sauce, Hotspur Relish, Tomato Catsup and Mayonnaise Dressing. For Supper—Fresh hot rolls, white and light, like they can be made only from Royal Flour are unequalled. In light meats there are Chipped Beef, Lunch Tongue, Canned Shrimps (very fine), French

"On his throne?" the little boy suggested.

Uncle Remus paused, leaned his head sideways on his hand and regarded the little boy intently. After a while he closed his eyes slowly and remarked:

"Nothin' 'tall, honey. He wuz des chawin' his cud en talkin' big, en I done seed lots er folks dat away—niggers, well as white folks."

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"I'M A EATIN' DISH YER ROCK."

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"You

THIS STORE Nothing slow about it. We are eager and alert—ever watchful of your interest. Today's advertisement is a strong and ringing appeal for trade. The masses will heed it and come. Every facility to make your visit pleasant and profitable is ready. Monday morning you may see the bulk of Atlanta's shopping population at this store. You had better come yourself and swell the crowd.

KEELY CO.

A CARNIVAL OF BARGAINS

READY TOMORROW.

THIS STORE It is just now the scene of considerable interest. A veritable theatre of trade. A Rialto, where wise people meet and gather the ripe fruit of our buying crusades. Only ignorance can honestly dispute the fact. In every nook and corner of the store the best values of the age greet your glance. We've prepared for a rich and bounteous season, and the merchandise is here at prices to please.

DRESS GOODS.

Bang! Buzz! Fizz! Rip! Roar! ar-r-r! A-h!—The Autumn season has opened, and the busy hum of active trade agitates the store. Here's a red-handed Dress Goods slaughter. A sensational event of vital and special importance. You'd be mad to reject or remain indifferent to the opportunity. Have you seen the Dress Goods display? It is noted for

Marvelous Beauty, Colossal Values, Wonderful Variety.

Open your eyes! We start the first week of October with stirring bargains. The items are irresistible—so powerful that buyers can't ignore them. It's the beginning of an era of low prices that will surprise and astound the country for miles around. A magnificent and unapproachable offering that will create continuous excitement and enrich the fame and prestige of the historical old Keely Corner.

At 19c Cashmere Novelty ties in stripes that are woven singly and in clusters. A complete range of colors. You can't duplicate these goods in the city of Atlanta under 30c.

At 25c English Suitings with Arabesque figures in two-toned iridescent effect. Full width and choicest colors. The results at the price are remarkable.

At 39c Striped and Cheviot and Camel's Hair Henriettas. Women who are expert judges, have declared after ample comparison that these goods are worth 60c.

At 49c Striped Cheviots and Camel's Hair in all the newest shades and most popular mixtures. They are extremely desirable and usually sell for 65c.

The above four quotations touch the lower priced Dress Goods. There are others—higher grades—equally as cheap. Diagonals and Byzantine figures, dots, shells and stripes; Camellines; Jacquard Epinglines, Novelty Whipplines, Serges with run-around welts, brilliant Matalasse and a monumental array of other hard and soft twills.

STORM SERGES.

They were never so popular as now—deservedly so. They lend grace and neatness to many sorts of costumes. We show them in Blue and Black—all wool—at 49c, 59c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.60, \$1.75. Widths range from 38 to 60 inches.

NOVELTY SUITS.

Some dealers encircle these Paris Pattern Robes with a huge lot of wearisome sentiment. Delicacy and poetry and tradition are made to cling to these things merely to sustain

their prices. We proceed to explode the old false theory and reduce the retail cost. Our Suits include every element that consummate taste can call for in the whole catalogue of fine dress, and they are here to be sold—not to prop bad practices.

\$3.00—\$5.00

\$3.75—\$7.50

Here's a chance for the wives and daughters of brow sweaters to secure one of the lauded and idealized dresses. The real values of the above are:

\$5.50—\$8.50

\$7.50—\$10.00.

All this superlative boast and brag about "confined" styles amounts to nothing. What you care for, is goodness and cheapness. While others are indulging in panegyrics concerning "exclusiveness," we are selling the rich and the poor the very latest fashions, at prices that amaze and startle our dignified merchant friends.

\$12.50

That's the figures we've put on a special lot of Novelty Suits for Monday. There are Jacquard Granites, Variegated Camellines, Iridescent Diagonals, French Whipcords and Trainau Serges. These rich stuffs have attractive elegance, without any of the undesirable extravagance in the price. Jingoism has no place in our Dress Goods management. Flash prices are not made here—goods reduced one day only to be marked up the next.

SILKS.

Bargains dominate this stock. No inconsequential bluffs and pretences about rare and sacred scraps of Parisian art. We've gathered an assortment of the leading Silks in a sensible way. A combination of fine qualities, handsome styles and low prices. A series of potential chances that may never occur again. They are from leading importers who had to sell.

Figured India Silks, specially adapted for skirts and shirt waists, at **98c**

Surah Mouselines for dresses; 27 inches, fourteen of the best and newest colors, at **98c**

Striped Glace Silks, the finest styles yet produced by progressive mill men, at **98c**

Examine the above three items and you will be convinced that as the great original and only bargain makers of Atlanta, we are as yet untouched by competition. We meet the advocates of economic revolution by offering the following stupendous bargains that sparkle and glint with true cheapness.

Rich Lustrous Czarine Crystals **\$1.00**
Crystal Bengalines, Soft shades, **\$1.25**
Figured Peau de Soie, all tints, **\$1.50**
Exquisite Effects in Taffeta Silk, **\$1.65**
Silk Plushes, all the new colors, **\$1.75**
24 in. wide, 5 shades, worth **\$4.00**

WRAP DEPARTMENT.

Here's where enthusiasm is unbounded. Every convenience has been provided. The room is commodious, the stock is complete, the prices are right. This business is not governed by any vague hypothesis or chimerical ideas. We've studied and discovered the wants of the masses and produced the exact things needed. We are not hedged by highly attractive and ambitious theories, but have been purely practical in selecting the stock, and will be the same in presenting it.

Children's navy-blue Reefer Jackets at **\$1.50**.
Children's Gretchen Coats, at **\$2.50**.

Women's tan-colored Reefer Jackets, double-breasted, with large carved bone-buttions, at **\$3.98**.

Women's Black Cheviot Reefer Jackets, lavishly trimmed with opossum fur, **\$5.00**.

Women's Colored Cheviot Shawl-front Jackets, edged with seal, and heavy collar of seal, at **\$8.50**.

Every one of the above are worth at least 30 per cent. more than the price advertised. Besides these styles, we exhibit a great line of novelties.

INSPECT THEM.

No words can adequately describe their beauty and the charm of their prices. Advanced, aggressive and active methods alone could have procured such goods at such advantageous prices for the people. Enough Cloaks and Wraps beneath this roof to clothe half the population of the city. They must be sold. They are a load. We want relief. Cut rates will fetch it. So, cut rates are the rule.

Blazer Suits

Reefer Suits and Eton Suits.

THE THINGS.

They are the proper caper—all the rage—and of course are to be found here at lower prices, and in larger quantities and better qualities than elsewhere. We've given them particular attention, and the results of our effort are extremely gratifying. Lively sales, perfect fits and everybody pleased. We show them in blue, black, gray and tan at **\$4.98, \$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.00**

When it comes to these serviceable ready-made suits, why other stores are simply not in the race at all. We foresaw their popularity and bought accordingly. No public print could possibly do the present stock justice. Nevertheless, you are invited to the display. Do not fail to come.

BLANKETS.

We've scooped in from various manufacturers immense lots of the best Blankets produced in this country. They are here on the counters arranged and ready for the inspection of all who have domestic economies in mind. They are not in feeble or paltry quantities, but in piles that loom up like the Rocky Mountains or the domes of the Alps. No tomfoolery about these Blanket bargains. They are absolutely genuine and its just the question of a little crisp air for the buying to gain earnest impetus.

THREE PLUMS

All-wool White Blanket, size 10 x 4; price **\$3.75**.

All-wool White Blanket, size 11 x 4, price **\$4.50**.

All-wool Scarlet Blanket, size 10 x 4, price **\$3.75**.

GLOVES.

A superb stock of Autumn Gloves is now on our counters. Every novelty in Kid and Suede know in the European markets and at most moderate prices. Many pronounced bargains, too, are rapidly being distributed, prominent among which are:

4-Button Glazed Kid Gloves in tan and mode shades, at **75c** per pair.

5-Hook Glazed Kid Gloves in tan and brown shades, also black, at **\$1.00** per pair. Read this, then come and see our Red Kid Gloves, also all the exquisite effects in Evening Gloves and Mitts. The fullest stock in the city.

SHOES.

That Shoe Store of ours. Within it your feet are never cased in faithless leather. We've put capital, brains and push in our Shoe business. And you take out the best regular Shoes for the least money, plus grace in shape and ease in service. Try this Shoe Store by either regular or special goods. It will stand the test. The specials are embellished with such bargains as:

The Keely Leader at \$2 For Women.

The Wear-Well at \$3 For Men.

Every man and woman in the country seem to be wanting a pair. Their popularity is historic. The assortment of styles and sizes are beyond competition.

Don't skip our Ziegler Brothers' fine shoes for Women and Misses. They're neat, artistic, comfortable and economical.

This Store is daring, original and progressive. The sort of place where the economical masses are fond of trading. No rapid logic used to draw casual attention. Our statements are big, strong and true. Every word is meant to win a customer. The season is glo-

riously begun with an array of bargains that has no parallel. What you see below is just a fraction of the whole.

YOU MUST COME.

The inevitable result of these bargains will be a jammed and crowded store. No limit to the money-savers. A few of this week's offerings caught at random and advertised for the benefit of the trading public. No drudgery to read these:

4 cases beautiful Fall Prints, at **5c**; they are worth at the lowest estimate, **7c**.

3 cases full width Canton Flannel, at **4 1-2c**; they are worth easily, all of **7c**.

6 cases Bleached Domestic, yard wide, **5c**; worth in any market, **7c**.

2 cases new styles in Fall Dress Gingham, at **8c**; are regularly sold at **12 1-2c**.

1 case Cotton Bedford Cords, dark grounds with colored figures, at **10c**; were made to retail at **15c**.

2 cases Unbleached 10-4 Sheet-ing, **15c**; worth everywhere **20c**.

1 case Turkey-red Table Linen, new designs, at **25c**; real **40c** goods.

2 cases Marseilles Bed Spreads, **\$1.15**; usual price, **\$1.50**.

JUST REMEMBER.

The above items are merely a hint of the vast number of solid serviceable and substantial things that will be sacrificed this week at this store. The preparations for an immense trade are inspiring and will command universal recognition.

This Store is gaining in force and power every day. We labor to make it popular, and are pleased with the splendid results. The current of trade that flows this way is no accident. Consider the unexcelled bargains we offer, then you may understand why our army of clerks is kept rushing from early morn till dewy eve. Nothing operates so favorably towards a metropolitan store as unmistakable values. We know it, and we have them.

VERY SPECIAL

Blazer Suits, Black and Blue

At \$4.98 and \$7.50

The Suits have just been received, and would be considered cheap if the prices were 30 per cent. more. Only about one hundred of them, and it's doubtful about being able to duplicate the order.

IT
Has Been Very Lively
THIS SEASON

—AT—
T. N. WINSLOW.
AND WHY?
SIMPLY BECAUSE
He Has Just the Goods that the People Want.

—THE—
3
FLOORS

Are Crowded with Choice Merchandise, as Well as the
INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
Which contains many useful and dainty things that cannot be found elsewhere in the south.

—THE—
HOSIERY.
GLOVES

—AND—
UNDERWEAR
—ARE—
ATTRACTING MUCH
ATTENTION.

DON'T FAIL
To See the Infants' and Children's

CLOAKS,
REEFERS,
HATS,
—AND—
CAPS.

T. N. WINSLOW,
(AMERICAN NOTION CO.)
28 WHITEHALL STREET.



FAT FOLKS REDUCED

BY
DR. SNYDER,
THE SUCCESSFUL OBESITY SPECIALIST



Mrs. Alice Mante, Oregon, Mo. Weight: Before treatment, 220 lbs.; after treatment, 180 lbs.

The following persons have taken treatment of Dr. Snyder, with loss of weight at given points they will cheerfully answer all inquiries if stamp are enclosed.

| Weight Before. | Weight After. |
|---|---------------|
| Mrs. RACHEL C. JOHNSON, Pacific Junction, Iowa, 225 lbs. | 147 lbs. |
| Mrs. ALICE MAPLE, Oregon, Mo., 220 " | 153 " |
| S. B. COPE, Grimo, Wis., 240 " | 135 " |
| SIMON VAN WINKLE, Franklin, Ill., 224 " | 126 " |
| MR. GEORGE FREEMAN, Ft. Bidwell, Cal., 275 " | 171 " |
| MR. SARAH HARNED, 1311 So. Fifth Street, Leavenworth, Kas., 275 " | 170 " |

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. Outpatients, free, and with no stopping, home-treatment, or bad effects. For particulars call, or address with to be stamps.

DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,
MOVIEKIN'S THEATRE BLDG., CHICAGO

SUMMER RESORTS.

A. B. DARLING, formerly Battle house, Me bles, Hiram Hitchcock, formerly St. Charles hotel, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.

The largest, best appointed and most liberally managed hotel in the city, with the most central and delightful location.

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.
July 15-3m-sun-wed-tri-moon

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Chickadee's English Balm Brand
Pennyroyal Pills
Solely, always reliable. Cures of
Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness,
Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
and all the ailments of the system. They
are the only pills that can be taken
with perfect safety. They are the only
pills that can be taken with perfect
safety. They are the only pills that
can be taken with perfect safety.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Parker, New York.
Sold by all druggists.

PHENOMENAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUYERS

KEELY COMPANY.

COLONEL GEO. W. ADAIR.

The Pioneer of the Real Estate Business of Atlanta.

He First Came to the City as a Conductor in 1845.

No citizen of Atlanta is more extensively known throughout the country or enjoys at home a wider popularity than Colonel George W. Adair.

The sketch of a long and varied career, extending far back into the early days of Atlanta, has not only made him to a certain extent the custodian of her memories, but such indeed has been his connection with the popular enterprises of the city that he has really been the author of much of her prosperity.

He has been a resident of Atlanta for nearly thirty-eight years, and with a love of locality, that is even more circumscribed

Virginia. Her maiden name was Miss Slavin, and from her he acquired not only a manly disposition but a splendid degree of home culture. Her parental care, however, was withdrawn from him by death in 1835, and a few months later he entered the store of Mr. Green B. Butler in Decatur, Ga. The wife of Mr. Butler died in West End a few months ago and was a lady greatly beloved and admired.

While staying in the store, and during the first week of his new clerkship, he sold to a man by the name of Aaron Starnes, who was the contractor for grading the terminal section of the State road, six spades. They were Ames No. 2, and were sold for \$2.50 a piece. The first soil that was ever



COLONEL GEORGE W. ADAIR.

than the city itself he has lived in the same place in which he now resides for nearly thirty-two years.

Surrounded by the tall oaks that swell to a magnificent height and beautify the grounds in the neighborhood of his home, Colonel Adair has quietly surveyed the growth of Atlanta and watched the increase of her beautiful homes as they have rapidly sprung up from her soil.

When Colonel Adair came to the city in 1845 as a blithe young conductor on the Georgia railroad there was nothing in Atlanta but a dozen or more houses. The forest intruded itself upon the eye in every direction, and the prospect of trees faded away in the distance with scarcely a cottage to relieve the monotony of the scene. But today she is the gem of the Piedmont region, and stretching away in beautiful avenues around the base of her granite capitol, she is literally the sovereign of a hundred hills.

Atlanta real estate and Colonel George W. Adair have long been regarded as interchangeable synonyms. He is the father of the real estate industry in Atlanta and will always be known as the forerunner of her prosperity.

People who heard him years ago as he painted in glowing colors the future prospects of the city laughed at the visionary "colonel" and hooted at the idea of buying property at such a figure as he put upon it. Nevertheless, the city has grown, and whether or not Colonel Adair believed his own prophecies is not the question. It fully remains that they have been literally fulfilled, and if every man was "almost persuaded" by the wit and eloquence of Colonel Adair had only taken him at his word he would be today a rich man. Many have since regretted their lack of wisdom—but the last can have been sought and no amount of regret can now restore their opportunities.

Colonel Adair is a Scotch-Irishman and belongs to that type that has furnished the world with its sturdiest manhood and its strongest vigor of mind. Atlanta has never entertained within her gates a more dignified assembly of men than the congress of Scotch-Irishmen that met in this city a few months ago.

His great grandfather John Adair came from Ireland in 1711 and settled in Laurens, S. C. A branch of the family moved into Georgia and among the number was the father of Colonel Adair. He was a wheelwright by occupation and a man of sturdy character. They lived in Morgan county and there on the 1st of March 1823, Colonel George W. Adair was born.

Two years later, however, the family moved from Morgan and settled in DeKalb county a few miles south of Decatur. The country was in a wild and unsettled condition and, being just on the outskirts of the Cherokee frontier, the settlers were constantly alarmed by the fear of the Indians, and always lived in dread of their depredations.

The family home was always the center of cheer and hospitality. The old-time preachers who journeyed about the country made it their regular stopping place, and seldom a week passed without bringing one of them at least to the home of Mr. Adair. They always required their entertainment with a lengthy account of their travels and left with a benediction upon the household that seemed to accomplish its purpose in securing for the little family the good will of Heaven. Every week Colonel Adair came up to Decatur bringing with him four chickens. He sold the chickens and bought material for dyeing home-made cloth. He also went after the mail and to bring a copy of the Georgia Journal, and the letters of wide celebrity that contained the letters of Judge Longstreet entitled "Georgia Scenes." He carried the book home to his father, who frequently read it aloud, and who always devoured its contents with a hungry appetite. The entire mail of DeKalb county, which then included the country of Fulton, was brought from Milledgeville in a pair of saddle bags.

For twelve years Colonel Adair led the quiet and simple life of a farmer's boy. His mother, who was of French extraction, was a woman of fine sense, and was descended from one of the best families of

broken in Atlanta was thus broken with the spades that were sold by Colonel Adair.

Two years later he was sent by Mr. Butler as a "bill of exchange" to Augusta. Augusta was then the commercial metropolis of the state, and a greater part of the distance was covered by a stage coach. Colonel Adair was driven by Mr. Walsh Collier. When everything was ready the money, \$8,000, was put into a silk handkerchief and the handkerchief was sewed by Mrs. Butler around the waist of the young clerk. Proud of his trust he leaped into the coach and was soon bounding away over the hills to Augusta. He reached his destination safely and the money was delivered to the merchant.

It was a memorable trip, however, and the details of the journey will always be retained by Colonel Adair in minute recollection. His companions in the coach were Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, chief engineer of the Georgia railroad and afterwards of the great Pennsylvania Central, and Professor S. F. B. Morse, the world renowned inventor of the telegraph. He was permitted to listen to their conversation and with an eager interest and he says that the grand ideas he embodied from their school days was worth to him a year's schooling. He treasured the information imparted to him and made it the subject of further inquiry. It imparted a color to his whole life and changed the entire current of his fortunes.

The first ice cream and soda water that Colonel Adair ever saw he found in Augusta. The city was a great revelation to him and he enjoyed his visit with a child's love of novelty.

Mr. Butler retired from business a short while afterwards and Colonel Adair was left without a position. He was known in the neighborhood, however, as an "apt" boy, who only needed an education to make his mark in the world. Accordingly a syndicate of men formed composed of Colonel James M. Calhoun, Colonel William H. Dabney, Dr. Ephraim M. Poole, the father of Mrs. Maggie Smith, and Mr. Charles C. Butler, the father of Mrs. Milton A. Butler, and together they took stock in the great expectations. They sent him to school for two years and he acquired an excellent education by making a proper use of his time. Leaving school he entered the office of Floyd & Williamson, at Covington, and began to read law. He lived with his relative, Mr. Cary, a wealthy planter of Newton county. He was admitted to the bar and read and practiced for two years. He was an ardent whig and the first disappointment of his life was the defeat of Henry Clay, for whom he voted.

He was now in debt for his board and law. His revenue from the law was not very great, as the practice of the country was monopolized by the older lawyers. Finally an event happened that came to the relief of his embarrassed situation and altered his plans entirely.

Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, his companion along the road to Augusta, came to Covington in 1844, and recognizing Colonel Adair as the little fellow he had met before he inquired into his health and asked him what practice he was doing. He replied that he was practicing law but had found the profession very unremunerative.

"How would you like to be a conductor?" the question was asked.

Instantly Colonel Adair thought of his debt and the moral obligation which was binding upon him to pay it. He also thought of his immediate needs which were loudly assailed in the appearance of his wardrobe, and the result of his meditations was a prompt and decisive answer in the affirmative.

It required no little courage to frame such a resolution and to quit the profession of law for the work of a railroad conductor. But he knew that the payment of his debt was a more imperative obligation than the mere gratification of his pride.

He was given the address of Mr. Richard Peters with a card addressed to that gentleman, who was then superintendent of

the road with headquarters stationed at Augusta. Mr. Peters, after a week's run during which time he made himself familiar with the depot, gave him a regular pass on a train from Augusta to Social Circle, and in the fall of 1845 the engine drew up in Atlanta for the first time. The associates of Colonel Adair in the management of the train were William Printup and W. P. Orme.

There was no depot in Atlanta and only a few stores. The postmaster was Mr. Collier, who displayed his sign in the little angle between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street. A two-story brick hotel was then going up—built by the Georgia Railroad Company. Dr. Joseph Thompson negotiated for the square and completed the building which was known as the famous Atlanta hotel, and which was destroyed by General Sherman. It is now the site of the Kimball house.

Colonel Adair remained with the road for four years and then went back to Covington, where he clerked for his relative, Mr. Gary Wood. He then went to Charleston, S. C., as a salesman for Bancroft, Betts & Marshall.

Again in 1854 he came to Atlanta and established a dry goods emporium under the firm name of Adair & Ezzard. The first show window for the display of merchandise was introduced by this enterprising firm.

When the agitation of slavery began to disturb the country and to threaten the welfare of the union Colonel Adair avowed himself a bitter opponent to secession. It was a remedy that should only be resorted to in the last emergency. He was a defeated candidate with Colonel J. M. Calhoun and Mr. Thomas Moore to the secession convention. After the ordinance of secession was passed he bought an interest with Colonel Hanleiter in The Gate City Guardian, a war paper that was then published by General Sherman.

He was sent as a delegate with Colonel J. M. Calhoun to the Baltimore convention that nominated Bell and Everett the previous year.

Colonel Adair continued to edit the paper, associated with Mr. J. Henry Smith, of this city, until after the battle of Chancellorsville. He was then appointed by General Forrest as one of his aides de camp, and served with him throughout the war.

He came to Atlanta for a short while during the summer while here he entered into his guests the celebrated Judge A. B. Longstreet, General Isham G. Harris, and many other prominent men.

After the battle of Chancellorsville and the appointment of Colonel Adair as an aide de camp to General Forrest, the former sold out his paper for \$200,000 and with the proceeds he invested in 100 bales of cotton, which he stored away at West Point, Ga. After the surrender he sent Mr. A. D. Adair to West Point, and the first assignment of cotton received by the new firm of Ansell, Adams & Co., in New York, was that shipment. The invoice that was sent to Colonel Adair by the latter firm including the charges that were deducted from the price of the cotton would make a delightful paragraph—but Colonel Adair has misplaced it.

With a brave heart and a resolute purpose Colonel Adair rebuilt his home just after the war and sought to rebuild his wasted fortunes. He entered into a partnership with Mr. W. M. Clayton and Mr. I. Purse under the firm name of Clayton, Adair & Purse. They were wholesale commission merchants but remained in business for only one year.

Colonel Adair then turned his attention to Atlanta real estate and began the master work of his life. He was raised up, as it were, by providence to revive the wasted energies of the city and to be the evangelist of its new era. Lots were divided and subdivided, and the growth of the young metropolis so lately destroyed by General Sherman became the marvel of the section. Since then Colonel Adair has been identified with nearly every movement of the kind in Atlanta, and his celebrated wit and humor have made him the ideal price of auctioneers. No man has ever sold property to greater crowds attracted less by the size of his business and more by the style of his oratory than Colonel Adair.

Colonel Adair is a prominent member of Trinity Methodist church and has long been identified with that organization. He was one of the least of the aids that aided in its erection and has since been one of the trustees of the property. He has always led a circumspect and irreproachable life, and no one has been more careful of his reputation than he. He was not strictly square in all of his dealings. Even his rivals accord him the quality of truth and know that when he says a thing he means it. He is to his friends—colleague in every relationship of life and believes that no man can have too much of that gift of God reflected in the good nature of his handiwork—sunshine. He believes in a joke and no one has been able to make Colonel Adair laugh. He is now nearly seventy years old and his hair is white with the snows of advancing life, but his heart is still young and his spirit is ready to meet with the world when he first came to Atlanta and laid the foundation of his career.

He considers that the rugged principles instilled into his mind by the teaching and example of his father were the making of his character, and to that he attributes his success in life. "Many a night," said he, "I have held the promise for my father to work by. I would be him to quit because I knew he was tired and was sleepy. He would look at me for a minute and then say: 'No, my boy, I have promised to finish this work by tomorrow and if I fail to get it done my word is broken. He always kept his word and I have humbly tried to follow his example.'

OFFICES FOR RENT

At Number 6 Kimball House, Wall Street.

Mr. A. G. Howard, general agent of Maryland Life Insurance Company, has several splendid offices or desk room for rent at No. 6 Kimball house. These offices are first-class and are complete throughout. Everything such as light, water, heat furnished. The rent is reasonable.

In answer to the advertisement of Colonel Howard said: "Life insurance is good with us having more than doubled our business over the same period of last year. The greatest difficulty in the undertaking of life insurance is the common trait in humanity to procrastinate in matters of importance especially in reference to making provision against the uncertainties of the future. It is a difficult thing to obtain insurance and is becoming difficult for persons to have their policies pass. It is a privilege in my estimation for a man to be insured and he ought to be glad that he is able to pass the examination."

Resetting diamonds, enameling and difficult jewelry and watch repairing at Maier & Berkele, 31 and 33 Whitehall.

His Conscience Clear.

From The Chicago News-Record.

Banknote—Are you aware, young man, that the girl you are asking me to let you have will be very wealthy? How dare you ask for her hand? Slimpurs—I know she will be wealthy, sir, but you must admit that it will be through no fault of mine.

DRESS MAKING.

This new feature of our business is meeting with popular favor. You run no risk; first class work by skilled artists. Everything guaranteed.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

FOR SALE

At the Big Diamond, 164 Marietta street, 3 car loads of horses and mules cheap. One car load of good horses. J. B. Thompson & Co.

HELLO. HELLO.

WOULD YOU NOT TO HAVE A TELEPHONE AT YOUR RESIDENCE

The following is a list of Residence Stations in the ATLANTA TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

Call on the Manager or send him a postal card and he will call on you.

W. T. CENTRY, Manager

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 918—Abel, G. W. | 1871—French, Mrs. M. C. | 1932—McCord, M. J.—6 calls. |
| 507—Adair, G. W. | 885—Gaston, J. McP. | 971—McCullum, J. L. |
| 861—Adair, A. D. | 831—Gentry, W. T. | 785—McGehee, C. C. |
| 862—Adair, G. B. | 745—Gholston, Louis. | 1563—McMillan, Mrs. J. C. |
| 318—Adams, Mrs. Leonora E. | 703—Giddings Dr. Charles G. | 940—McRae, Dr. Floyd Wilcox. |
| 818—Alexander, Dr. J. F. | 1348—Gilbert, W. L. | 1074—McRae, Dr. F. Bartow. |
| 393—Alexander, John F. | 32—Giles, Dr. C. R. | 686—Meador, T. D. |
| 1328—Amorous, M. F. | 1710—Glass, S. C. | 1104—Mecasin, J. H. |
| 988—Anderson, Clifford L. | 660—Glenn John T. | 643—Mims, Major L. |
| 1333—Angier, Clarence. | 1380—Goldsmith, J. W. | 875—Mitchell, I. S. |
| 913—Appler, D. W. | 906—Goode, Samuel W. | 602—Moody, Joseph N. |
| 845—Armstrong, Dr. W. S. | 1946—Gould, E. F.—2 calls. | 910—Moore, John M. |
| 878—Armstrong, J. S. | 1027—Gower, R. W. | 1324—Montgomery, W. J. |
| 807—Atkinson, H. M. | 1320—Grady, Mrs. Henry. | 717—Morrill, Mrs. C. C. |
| 1001—Avery, Dr. James C. | 1314—Granbling, T. M. | 1117—Morrill, P. J. |
| 901—Bailey, J. T. | 1082—Grandy Dr. L. B. | 951—Morris, Mrs. A. E. |
| 1833—Bain, Donald M. | 683—Grant, W. D. | 1905—Morrison, H. C.—3 calls. |
| 812—Blair, Dr. James B. | 663—Gray, Mrs. C. M. | 1530—Murphy, Dr. C. E. |
| 900—Barker, C. P. N. | 1355—Gray, J. R. | 653—Mynatt, P. L. |
| 834—Barry, J. A. | 930—Green, Dr. C. C. | 874—Neal, T. B. |
| 600—Barclay, John F. | 973—Green, John M. | 1513—Nelson, L. B. |
| 800—Barnes, J. F. | 1088—Gress, G. V. | 878—Newell, L. |
| 1334—Bates, M. L. | 883—Griffin, Dr. E. | 715—Newman, W. T. |
| 748—Baxter, T. W. | 899—Haas, Jacob. | 617—Northen, C. S. |
| 1542—Bealer, A. W. | 618—Hagan, Dr. Hugh. | 970—Notting, W. H. |
| 1819—Beasley, Dr. James A. | 1543—Hale, W. C. | 1094—Obl, J. K. |
| 1946—Beath, J. M.—5 calls. | 848—Hall, L. H. | 846—Olmstead, Dr. J. C. |
| 1703—Beauprie, W. B. | 1059—Hall, T. N. | 775—Orme, Dr. F. H. |
| 1351—Beck, Albert L. | 620—Hammond, N. J. | 1381—Oley, John K. |
| 996—Bell, T. H. | 1441—Hammond, Mrs. Jean. | 1386—Overton, R. L. |
| 1120—Benning, A. H. | 10—Harnett, A. C., Jr. | 961—Padgett, B. R. |
| 738—Berry, M. R. | 779—Hancock, F. C. G. | 1130—Palmer, H. E. W. |
| 914—Bigby, J. S. | 770—Harden, Dr. Virgil O. | 929—Pappenhauer, Oscar. |
| 1005—Bippus, John. | 1349—Harris, Dan B. | 987—Parks, Dr. W. B. |
| 1546—Bizzell, Dr. B. W. | 216—Harris, Dr. N. O. | 732—Parrott, George W. |
| 641—Block, Frank E. | 763—Harris, R. A. | 676—Patterson, J. D. |
| 1708—Bluthenthal, A. | 905—Harrison, Lawrence. | 814—Patillo, Mrs. W. P. |
| 725—Bowie, John A. | 1529—Hart, Fred W., Jr. | 1344—Peel, W. L. |
| 611—Boyd, Isaac S. | 744—Hart, F. W. | 645—Peters, Richard. |
| 627—Boyd, W. W. | 688—Harwood, Mrs. S. D. | 794—Peters, Ed C. |
| 1120—Boydton, C. E. | 821—Haskill, Mrs. W. W. | 155—Peters, Thomas. |
| 840—Bozeman, Mrs. E. A. | 912—Hawkes, William N. | 1540—Phillips, H. T. |
| 881—Brady, T. B. | 1140—Haygood, J. H. | 1900—Pope, J. W.—5 calls. |
| 1037—Brandon, Morris. | 926—Haygood, William A. | 619—Porter, J. H. |
| 850—Brantley, Dr. A. H. | 626—Hemphill, W. A. | 1900—Potts, Henry—3 calls. |
| 1408—Brettenbacher, Phillip. | 793—Hemphill, R. A. | 995—Potts, F. M. |
| 1336—Brosius, J. M. | 1053—Hick, Dr. Mary. | 1097—Powers, H. R. |
| 824—Brown, Joseph E. | 1527—Hendrix, J. C. | 1902—Pratt, N. P.—calls. |
| 825—Brown, Julius L. | 1810—Hickey, James E. | 1394—Purtell, J. H. |
| 458—Brown, Dr. W. T. | 638—High, J. M. | 730—Powell, Dr. Thomas. |
| 1378—Brown, Mrs. M. | 1346—Hill, B. W. | 647—Ragan, Willis E. |
| 821—Bullock, Rufus B. | 616—Hill, A. W. | 953—Rankin, Mrs. J. W. |
| 1373—Byrd, Charles P. | 1923—Hill, W. Rhode—2 calls. | 1126—Rawson, W. C. |
| 927—Byington, G. W. | 855—Hill, L. J. | 1504—Redwine, J. B. |
| 735—Cabanias, H. H. | 1548—Hill, William P. | 1078—Reese, H. O. |
| 896—Calhoun, A. W. | 1477—Hilburn, Frank G. | 1142—Rhodes, A. G. |
| 943—Calhoun, Pat. | 864—Hillier, George. | 769—Rice, F. P. |
| 928—Camp, Thomas. | 987—Hillier, Henry. | 1108—Rich, Emanuel. |
| 1522—Campbell, R. O. | 475—Houk, Dr. I. M. | 1089—Richards, Mrs. J. A. |
| 1907—Candler, C. M.—6 calls. | 1708—Hood, Dr. J. W. | 863—Richards, S. P. |
| 1933—Candler, John S.—4 calls. | 986—Hopkins, Dr. I. S. | 781—Richards, W. Arthur. |
| 978—Carroway, M. C. | 1532—Hopkins, J. L. | 941—Richardson, Dr. E. H. |
| 1384—Castleman, Humphries. | 802—Howard, Walter. | 1547—Richardson, F. H. |
| 1230—Chaffee, C. C.—4 calls. | 1701—Howell, Albert. | 655—Ridley, Dr. R. B. |
| 1440—Chamberlin, E. C. | 987—Howell, Clark. | 895—Robbins, Rev. J. B. |
| 327—Chastain, N. A. | 1087—Howell, Dr. Don H. | 687—Roberts, E. M. |
| 640—Clarke, R. C. | 877—Howell, E. P. (W. E.) | 914—Robinson, Dr. W. C. |
| 1350—Clarke, Thomas M. | 1011—Howell, Albert. | 737—Romare, P. |
| 613—Clarke, John S. | 924—Hova, Dr. Louis Vander. | 634—Roy, Dr. G. G. |
| 992—Caker, F. M. | 947—Huard, Mrs. C. P. | 614—Ruse, John C. |
| 839—Cole, George H. | 1932—Hunnicut, C. W. | 632—Russell, W. A. W. |
| 876—Collier, C. A. | 1801—Hurt, Joel. | 844—Sanders, W. C. |
| 165—Collier, Dr. T. E. | 546—Imman, S. M. | 1103—Sawell, H. C. |
| 1932—Colquitt, A. H.—3 calls. | 678—Imman, W. P. | 1910—Sciple, C. C.—3 calls. |
| 568—Connally, Dr. E. L. (W. E.) | 985—Imman, H. T. | 1339—Scott, F. M. |
| 2—Connolly, A. B. | 1835—Iverson, Mrs. Fannie. | 650—Scott, Dr. H. F. |
| 1367—Conyers, C. B. | 960—Jackson, Harry. | 1907—Scott, G. B.—5 calls. |
| 1545—Cook, Dr. J. N. and Coker. | 1146—Jacobs, Joseph. | 898—Scott, W. M. |
| 1049—Cook, William A. | 109—Jarnagin, Dr. W. C. | 598—Scruggs, W. L. |
| 1359—Coolidge, A. F. | 1327—Johnson, Dr. Clarence. | 614—Seely, J. W. |
| 819—Cooper, Dr. H. P. | 1390—Jackson, Tom Cobb. | 1145—Seely, Jacob. |
| 1343—Cox, Mrs. E. B. | 736—Johnston, Harvey. | 948—Sergeant, C. E. |
| 959—Cox, Mrs. Kate. | 19—Johnston, Fred B. | 942—Slaton, W. F. |
| 868—Crane, Mrs. S. C. | 972—Johnston, H. S. | 867—Small, Rev. Sam W. |
| 605—Craw, E. B. | 1705—Johnston, Malcolm. | 364—Smith, Alex W. |
| 703—Crichton, Dr. J. P. | 1354—Jones, Darwin G. | 1902—Smith, Burton—4 calls. |
| 1900—Crow, Dr. W. A. (W. E.)—2 calls. | 711—Jones, Dr. Louis H. | 651—Smith, Hoke. |
| 1382—Crumley, W. M. | 899—Jones, W. O. | 894—Smith, O. A. |
| 1341—Culpepper, J. W. | 1512—Judson, Miss N. | 1356—Smith, Henry H. |
| 709—Curtis, Mrs. E. A. | 890—Keeley, Mrs. John. | 1306—Smith, Dr. H. M.—2 calls. |
| 1329—Dickinson, J. F. | 822—Kelly, T. J. | 428—Smith, Mrs. Dr. E. W. |
| 1274—Dickson, W. M. | 1061—Kime, Dr. R. R. | 1096—Smith, W. J. |
| 718—Donaldson, Thomas. | 1900—King, B. J. | 1932—Snook, P. H.—4 calls. |
| 784—Dougherty, D. H. | 1317—King, John S. | 631—Spalding, E. C. |
| 1388—Dougherty, D. O. | 750—Kingsberry, Charles S. | 1290—Spalding, Jack J.—2 calls. |
| 302—Draper, W. W. | 752—Kingsberry, J. | 1385—Spalding, R. D. |
| 730—Dreyfus, Julius. | 1806—Kirkpatrick, J. C.—4 calls. | 952—Spears, Dr. Robert S. |
| 721—DuBois, Ed E. | 659—Kiser—M. C. | 1906—Sessions, V. P.—5 calls. |
| 684—Duffy, J. J. | 99—Knott, Dr. J. J. | 649—Steel, A. B. |
| 838—Duncan, Dr. J. W. | 694—Knowles, Clarence. | 531—Stephens, J. M. |
| 827—Durand, H. R. | 639—Landauer, S. | 1433—Stephens, Dr. L. P. |
| 1340—Dutton, E. W. | 629—Lawless, Dr. John Z. | 846—Stewart, J. M. |
| 1068—Earnest, Dr. John G. | 1352—Lingle, C. S. | 604—Stockell, Miss Corinne. |
| 44—Easterlin, J. D. | 193—Lowry, Robert J. | 944—Stockell, H. C. |
| 621—Echols, M. F. | 902—Liebman, Isaac. | 1940—Strong, Dr. A. L. |
| 933—Eichberg, J. T. | 1508—Tewie, T. D. | 1106—Swift, C. H. |
| 787—Elkin, Dr. W. S. | 1101—Lieberman, M. | 1357—Swift, R. B. |
| 993—Elsas, Jacob. | 693—Locke, A. H. | 1378—Swift, Mrs. Berta. |
| 343—English, J. W. | 489—Longene, Dr. T. D. | 1377—Thaggson, Joseph. |
| 1323—Evans, C. S. | 637—Love, Dr. T. D. | 1507—Thomson, W. S. |
| 681—Everett, William S. | | |

THE STATE ELECTION

As Viewed by Editors of the Georgia Dailies.

THE THIRD PARTY IS NOT IN IT.

An Overwhelming Democratic Victory Is Predicted.

A MERE HANDFUL OF LEGISLATORS

Is all the Third Party Will Get. A Batch of Very Ineffective Letters on the Situation and the Result

All the indications are that Georgia is going to roll up her old-time democratic majority on Wednesday.

The best posted editors of the state are of that opinion.

In response to telegrams requesting their opinions as to the result of the state election on Wednesday and their reasons for the same The Constitution has received replies from a number of the best posted editors in the state.

In them the situation is ably and thoroughly discussed, each and every one of the letters is worthy of careful reading. In many of them not only the state election but the national and congressional contests are reviewed.

It is the opinion of all the writers that the democratic party will sweep the state. The third party will get a few members of the legislature, but nothing more. Tom Watson is the only third party candidate for congress who, it is believed, has any possible chance of re-election, and those who have a knowledge of the situation in the tenth predict the election of Major Black. Mr. Walsh thinks his election is assured.

It is unanimously agreed by the editors that Governor Northern will carry the state by at least 40,000 majority.

Here are the letters:

HON. PAT WALSH

Says Northern Will Sweep the State and Black Will Carry the Tenth.

Augusta, Ga., September 30.—Editor Constitution: In reply to your despatch asking for my views as to the probable result of Georgia's election next Wednesday, and the outlook in general, I take pleasure in predicting that the result will be favorable to the cause of democracy. I would not consider it creditable to the intelligence interest, or patriotism of the democratic party in this state if they fail to give Governor Northern less than fifty thousand majority.

I am well aware of the efforts that have been made to sow the seeds of discord among our people and to lead them away from the democratic fold, but I cannot believe that any promises, however alluring, made by false, treacherous, and office-seeking demagogues, can induce them to desert the party that has and can protect them in all their rights of person and property, that the people, good and true, for themselves and their children the blessing of liberty, and that will protect and perpetuate the right of the states as embodied in the democratic principles of local self-government and equal rights and equal opportunities and benefits to all sections, classes and interests under the constitution and laws enacted by the federal congress.

Whatever be the intent every vote cast against the democratic party for the third party will be in favor of the republicans. When the readjusters started in Virginia as a separate organization they disclaimed any sympathy or affection with the republican party, but they soon became merged and lost in it. Already Colonel Buck has issued instruction that all republicans in Georgia should vote for the third party candidate. This coalition should warn our people against the danger of local self-government. United, the party is invincible; divided, we lose the blessings of good government and do incalculable injury to the state. Democrats who have strayed off after false doctrines under the deceptive promises of false teachers, should return to their party allegiance.

The letter of Colonel Buck of the Republican state executive committee, sounds the alarm and should put all democrats on notice. He declares that the whole duty of Governor Northern will be elected by a majority so overwhelming that there will be no doubt as to the fate of any movement in Georgia that raises its hands against the democratic party. The supremacy of the democratic party in Georgia and in every southern state is absolutely essential to the preservation of civil rights and liberty. The solid south stands for honest, economical, stable and good government for whites and blacks alike, and for all interests and classes, for farmers, merchants, mechanics and laborers, for capitalists, manufacturers and corporations.

I am confident that the democrats will elect Hon. J. C. Black to congress from the tenth district. Yours, truly,

Editor Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

COLONEL JOHN TRIPLETT

Predicts an Old Time Georgia Democratic Majority.

Thomasville, Ga., October 1.—Editor Constitution: The fight in Georgia is nearing the end. The battle of ballots will take place next Wednesday. Watchman, what of the night?

The answer comes from Dade to Chattanooga, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee. "All is well."

The splendid campaign, engineered by Chairman Atkinson, has told. All over the state the old-time slogan of democracy has been heard as it has not been heard for years. The party, by reason of its strength and the weakness of its opponents, has grown apathetic, but the advent of the third party has roused the people everywhere, and while many former democrats will train with the new party next Wednesday, the general interest shown in the campaign will bring out the best of the state.

Let us set this loss. Governor Northern, by reason of the great interest which he has shown in building up the common schools of the state, has won the confidence and respect of the people. He has taken against lawlessness and lynchings, has drawn to his support the better and more intelligent class of colored people. These homecoming and the election of Buck and the leaders of the republican party to vote for the third party candidates, and it is reasonable to assume that drilled into the minds of the people the duty of the republican party, many will vote against their best friend. However, it cannot change the general result. Northern will carry the state by from thirty to forty thousand. It is all important in view of the approaching national contest, that Georgia should roll up one of her old-time democratic majorities.

The deluded third parties, and the republicans, also, have been told and made to believe that Georgia was a doubtful state. Chairman Atkinson has been told that the overwhelming democratic victory in the Empire State of the South. It will be worth thousands of votes in the north and west, especially as the republicans are growing brighter day by day. The tidal wave of '90 has not spent its force. Its roar is still heard and November will bring the roar of the Pacific from the Pacific slope comes words of cheer, while the rock-ribbed democracy of the pivotal states of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana are preparing the funds preparatory to meeting the enemy.

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With the force bill staring them in the face and the bitter memories still clustering about the dark days of reconstruction it is reasonably certain that every electoral vote in the south will be cast for Cleveland. Only one thing is needed in Georgia to make our victory a crushing one; bring out a full vote next Wednesday.

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MR. BASCOM MYRICK

Predicts a Majority of 40,000 for Governor

concerns on the seventh, ninth and tenth districts. There is no formidable opposition to the Democracy in any of the districts. I believe Maddix will defeat Sibley in the seventh. I am not sufficiently conversant with opinion about the ninth, but it seems that the conservative will be able to shoot Pickett over the garden wall. I think Watson will go to Richmond county with a good majority from the remainder of the tenth district, but it may not be sufficient to overcome Black's heavy vote in Augusta. Here in the sixth district, I believe the third party candidate will fall by the wayside, while Democratic Tom Cabanis goes marching on.

A democratic flag should float in every district that now flies the flag of the party of the party have stood the test of time, and will be triumphant in the nation in November, 1892.

Editor Macon Telegraph.

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Predicts a Full Vote and a Grand Democratic Triumph.

Columbus, Ga., October 1, 1892.—Editor Constitution: In response to your inquiry I must confess my strong faith in the people of Georgia to that grand democracy under which this great commonwealth has prospered and grown powerful. I believe firmly that when the sun is in the west next Georgia will have stamped her seal of condemnation upon the efforts which have been made under the plausible pretense of reform to create dissension and disturb the peaceful relations which have existed among all classes by the re-election of a majority of at least 50,000 for the democratic ticket. I believe that the discontent and restlessness of a large class of our citizens, resulting from the depression revealed during the early part of the year as a sickness of the lot price of cotton, induced many of them to hearken to the specious pleas of ambitious office seekers and selfish demagogues and stray from the democratic fold in the hope of finding relief from a new party for their troubles and embarrassments; but there has been a marked change recently, since the thorough and vigorous exposure of vital issues was inaugurated by the democratic managers, and those who had become lukewarm in, or alienated from the democratic cause, have been convinced that no remedy is to be found in the extravagant promises and vague theories of a party without a history or a record, and their conviction is strengthened only in the success of the democratic party in there any rational hope for reform and prosperity, and they will be found in the ranks of the old guard on Wednesday.

I recognize, however, the importance, the imperative necessity of hard work and unceasing vigilance on the part of democrats, and that we have every reason to anticipate. The state democracy is splendidly organized, in better fighting trim than for many years. Democrats realize the duty that is upon them and in every town and precinct a full vote will be polled. This knowledge constitutes the basis of my belief that Georgia is safe for democracy by a majority which will keep her in the rank of southern states. From a close study of the situation I feel convinced that with the present good and effective work kept up until the election closes, there is not the remotest chance of the opponents of democracy accomplishing anything beyond the election of a few representatives and a senator or two and that the democratic party will be overwhelmingly democratic and the governor and state house officers will be triumphantly elected. But there must be continuous work and the sun goes down on election day. A remembrance of the past, a consideration of the future and the importance of maintaining the peace, good government and prosperity with which this state has been favored under democratic rule, will, at the last moment, restrain many from deserting that party which has ever been their safeguard.

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I see no signs of success for the people's party in the tenth congressional district, and even there the chances are against Tom Watson. His communitarian appeals to the negroes have been heard as it has not been heard for years. The party, by reason of its strength and the weakness of its opponents, has grown apathetic, but the advent of the third party has roused the people everywhere, and while many former democrats will train with the new party next Wednesday, the general interest shown in the campaign will bring out the best of the state.

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Editor Macon Telegraph.

COL. B. H. RICHARDSON

Predicts a Full Vote and a Grand Democratic Triumph.

Columbus, Ga., October 1.—Editor Constitution: In response to your inquiry I must confess my strong faith in the people of Georgia to that grand democracy under which this great commonwealth has prospered and grown powerful. I believe firmly that when the sun is in the west next Georgia will have stamped her seal of condemnation upon the efforts which have been made under the plausible pretense of reform to create dissension and disturb the peaceful relations which have existed among all classes by the re-election of a majority of at least 50,000 for the democratic ticket. I believe that the discontent and restlessness of a large class of our citizens, resulting from the depression revealed during the early part of the year as a sickness of the lot price of cotton, induced many of them to hearken to the specious pleas of ambitious office seekers and selfish demagogues and stray from the democratic fold in the hope of finding relief from a new party for their troubles and embarrassments; but there has been a marked change recently, since the thorough and vigorous exposure of vital issues was inaugurated by the democratic managers, and those who had become lukewarm in, or alienated from the democratic cause, have been convinced that no remedy is to be found in the extravagant promises and vague theories of a party without a history or a record, and their conviction is strengthened only in the success of the democratic party in there any rational hope for reform and prosperity, and they will be found in the ranks of the old guard on Wednesday.

I recognize, however, the importance, the imperative necessity of hard work and unceasing vigilance on the part of democrats, and that we have every reason to anticipate. The state democracy is splendidly organized, in better fighting trim than for many years. Democrats realize the duty that is upon them and in every town and precinct a full vote will be polled. This knowledge constitutes the basis of my belief that Georgia is safe for democracy by a majority which will keep her in the rank of southern states. From a close study of the situation I feel convinced that with the present good and effective work kept up until the election closes, there is not the remotest chance of the opponents of democracy accomplishing anything beyond the election of a few representatives and a senator or two and that the democratic party will be overwhelmingly democratic and the governor and state house officers will be triumphantly elected. But there must be continuous work and the sun goes down on election day. A remembrance of the past, a consideration of the future and the importance of maintaining the peace, good government and prosperity with which this state has been favored under democratic rule, will, at the last moment, restrain many from deserting that party which has ever been their safeguard.

Editor Times-Recorder.

MR. W. G. COOPER

Discusses the National, State and Congressional Contests.

Rome, Ga., October 1.—Editor Constitution: We have to thank the people's party movement for one of the most successful campaigns ever seen, but even now, before the dust and turmoil of it are over, the end can be plainly seen. The strife has brought out the best in the people, and the result is a victory which has been in years. For a time it appeared that the people's party had made substantial inroads into the democratic vote, but the democratic party has been too heavily told in the south is so overwhelmingly democratic that the people's party has been forced to accept of a defeat in a few places where it has appealed to the negro, and even he, in most cases, is giving it a defeat. The appeal to Stamba has been in vain, and the outlook for it in the south is exceedingly gloomy.

I see no signs of success for the people's party in the tenth congressional district, and even there the chances are against Tom Watson. His communitarian appeals to the negroes have been heard as it has not been heard for years. The party, by reason of its strength and the weakness of its opponents, has grown apathetic, but the advent of the third party has roused the people everywhere, and while many former democrats will train with the new party next Wednesday, the general interest shown in the campaign will bring out the best of the state.

Let us set this loss. Governor Northern, by reason of the great interest which he has shown in building up the common schools of the state, has won the confidence and respect of the people. He has taken against lawlessness and lynchings, has drawn to his support the better and more intelligent class of colored people. These homecoming and the election of Buck and the leaders of the republican party to vote for the third party candidates, and it is reasonable to assume that drilled into the minds of the people the duty of the republican party, many will vote against their best friend. However, it cannot change the general result. Northern will carry the state by from thirty to forty thousand. It is all important in view of the approaching national contest, that Georgia should roll up one of her old-time democratic majorities.

The deluded third parties, and the republicans, also, have been told and made to believe that Georgia was a doubtful state. Chairman Atkinson has been told that the overwhelming democratic victory in the Empire State of the South. It will be worth thousands of votes in the north and west, especially as the republicans are growing brighter day by day. The tidal wave of '90 has not spent its force. Its roar is still heard and November will bring the roar of the Pacific from the Pacific slope comes words of cheer, while the rock-ribbed democracy of the pivotal states of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana are preparing the funds preparatory to meeting the enemy.

The patriotic attitude and utterances of the brave Hill have electrified the republicans. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, a model of its kind, has strengthened the party every state in the union. The people know where "he is at."

With the force bill staring them in the face and the bitter memories still clustering about the dark days of reconstruction it is reasonably certain that every electoral vote in the south will be cast for Cleveland. Only one thing is needed in Georgia to make our victory a crushing one; bring out a full vote next Wednesday.

Editor Times-Enterprise.

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Editor Times-Recorder.

MR. W. G. COOPER

COLUMBUS AND HIS WORK.

THE GREAT NAVIGATOR'S CAREER GRAPHICALLY REVIEWED

The Dreams of the Ancients—The Travels of Marco Polo—The Turks Bar the Way to Asia—The Coming Celebrations.

That for 6,000 years, one-third of the world should have remained undiscovered and unknown, while empires rose, flourished, and fell, and the whole grand drama of history was being acted on the other portion, is the most amazing of facts. Its discovery was the greatest event on the planet, since the advent of Christ, and has more profoundly affected the nations of the world than any other secular event. Where a million or two of savages, with half as many partially civilized people, in the two centers of Mexico and Peru, resided, there now exist great nations, with not less than 150,000,000 people. Where stretched vast and boundless prairies, now stand the most magnificent cities of the world, ever seen, and nations rich, powerful, and expansive with a life that more than rivals the grandeur of Rome. Plato had dreamed of Atlantis, sunk beneath the western wave, with its cities, harbors, mountains, and its ideal civilization. Seneca had prophesied the time when the gridle of oceans, that Homer had put around the world, would be unloosed, and new realms be revealed to mortal eyes. The Greek geographer Strabo, during the reign of Augustus, said: "There may be in the same temperate zone, two, and indeed more, inhabited lands, nearest the parallel of Athens prolonged into the Atlantic." And later Ptolemy had said: "At no point, and no cities, states, and throned empires nor divided of yore."

We know that there were actual discoveries made here by Norse, and possibly by others. The Chinese have legends of ships with pilgrims sailing to Fusan, about 458 A. D., and large books have been written to prove that America was then discovered. It is acknowledged that Qumblum discovered Greenland, and for 400 years the fortunes of that colony were linked to Norway. In 986 Bjarni discovered Labrador, and in 1000 Leif, Red Eric's son, explored the coast to Massachusetts Bay. Settlements were made, and timber cut. The natives called Skraelings were clothed in skins, and fought the strangers. While Norse remains, graves, churches, etc., are found in abundance in Greenland, where at one time they numbered about 6,000 people, on the Charles river at Cambridge, Professor E. N. Horsford believes he has found the remains of their "lost city of Norumbega." But about the time of the black death, 1348, trade with Greenland stopped, and the colonies were extinguished by the Vikings in 1410. The story of the Norse discovery of America was doubted until 1834, when Professor Rafn, of Copenhagen demonstrated its truth.

The Welsh claim that in the year 1170, Prince Madog, who was disgusted with quarrels about the throne, sailed away westward and discovered America. In proof they point to the Mandan Indians, whose color, homes, boats, language and manner of living are different from other Indians. Humboldt even gave respectful

times." That trade to India, which made every nation surpassingly rich that has ever had it, from Babylon to England, was interrupted, and forty years later all thought turned to finding a way to India. This is the unrecognized key to the movements of Columbus and Da Gama. India once found, Portugal became enormously wealthy from it, until the Dutch captured the trade and ruled commerce, only to yield in turn to England, who became mistress of the seas, and has since been their ruler.

When some great work is to be done, it seems as if God calls the man for the hour, educating him through various paths, for his mission. St. Paul, Augustine, Luther, William Orange, Cromwell, Washington and Lincoln, were not more surely called for their high work than was Columbus. At the time when he undertook his first

voyage, there was not in the world another man with the training, experience, peculiar education, apt qualities of courage, address, and perseverance, unconquerable resolution, and thorough scientific knowledge to fit him for this great task. The more one reads and contemplates the life of Columbus, the more one's admiration grows at the patience, honesty, fairness, Christian spirit, and high-mindedness of the great discoverer. Columbus was the man for the hour, and the clock of destiny struck high noon when, on October 12, 1492, he landed on the shores of the new world.

Europe had reached its depth of moral degradation. Love and piety had been driven out of the world. The church was a chamber of horrors. The worst pope, Alexander Borgia, that wicked Spaniard, poisoner, traitor, and tyrant, was in the papal throne. The inquisition in Spain was burning alive thousands of poor heretics each year; 200,000 Jews were driven out of Spain, robbed, and massacred; and burning witches in great numbers.

The daylight, however, was beginning. Forty-eight years before, Gutenberg and his fellow printers, by assuming the wooden form; a Tudor was on the throne of England; Prince Henry, the Navigator, was sending his ships down the African coast; the crusades were being fought; and down with reforms that made the pagan renaissance grow pale; the Moors were being driven from Spain, and in Bohemia the ferment of the reformation was working from the ashes of Jerome Huss; while the printing presses of Venice, Rome, Florence, Strasburg and Paris were flooding the world with new thought.

The sixty-nine years of Columbus's life were largely spent upon the sea, the last fifteen in exploration of the new world. His four voyages may be thus summarized: First voyage, sailed from Palos, August 3, 1492; 3 ships, 90 men; gone 7 months, 12 days; returned to Palos. Second, from Cadiz, September 8, 1493; 17 ships, 1,500 men; gone 2 years 3 months, 10 days; returned to Cadiz. Third, from San Lucar de Barrameda, May 30, 1498, with 6 ships; gone 4 years, 4 months, 24 days; returned to Cadiz. Fourth from Cadiz, May 11, 1502; 4 caravels, 150 men; gone 2 years 6 months 28 days; returned to San Lucar de Barrameda.

The taking of Constantinople, the metropolis of the east, by the Turks, 1453, drove out in great numbers the learned men of that center of ecclesiastical and scientific knowledge, and scattered them throughout Italy and southern Europe. The Medici at Florence welcomed them, and Milan, Rome, Venice, Genoa, Pisa, Siena, Padua, and other Italian cities became centers of new and increasing interest in learning. It is a curious fact that as far as concerns the new world, nearly all the discoverers were Italian. Columbus, the Cabots, Cadamosto, Vesputius, the brothers Zeni and many others.

Christopher Columbus, the son of Dominic Columbus, weaver of woolen cloth, and Susanna Fontanarossa, his wife, was born in 1435, on St. Andrew's street, in Genoa, in one of the two houses owned by the father. The house is still pointed out, a narrow, four-story building. The family, who lived for a time at Savona, was composed of the parents and four sons—Christopher, James, John and Bartholomew, and one daughter, Blanche, who married James Baverello, a cheese dealer. The family were comfortably well off. Savona, Cuccaro, Cogoleto, Nervi, Alissio, Bogliasco, Cosserio, Fivole, Quindici, Milano and Modena, all claim his birthplace. But Genoa's challenge remains unanswered, and in the market place of that city of palaces, stands the grand monument to his memory. His parents sent him to school, where he acquired a beautiful hand, and later to the University of Pavia, seventy miles north of the peninsula. Here he studied cosmography, astronomy, grammar and Latin, in which he became proficient. When young, only fourteen years of age, he went to sea, following intervals with fights with Mussulman pirates and map making on land. About 1470, he followed his father's brother, Bartholomew, to Lisbon, where all the ablest navigators of Europe gathered, attracted by Prince Henry's projects of discovery, and his school of navigation.

Columbus alternated his voyage with map and chart making. Now he went on a voyage down the Guinea coast and again, as in 1477, beyond the Cape Verde Islands, where he married Philippa Perestrelo, the charming daughter of the Italian navigator, Bartholomew Perestrelo, governor of the Canary Islands, and to that island they went to make their home. Here, 300 miles out at sea, he conceived the idea of searching the mysterious beyond. The charts of his father-in-law, now dead, the innumerable legends of the Isles of St. Brendan and the Seven Cities, of Antilia and Breda, the strange remains cast on the shore, drifted by Atlantic currents, and strengthened the idea of reaching Cathay and India, by sailing westward. In a few years he returned to Lisbon, but was off on long voyages very often. He made acquaintance of Martin Behaim of Nuremberg, the foremost geographer of western Europe, whose globe, made in 1492, was almost a demonstration of Columbus's belief. He also received in 1474, a letter

from Paul Toscanelli, the great Florentine geographer, which did more than anything else to fix him firmly in his belief, and with it a map that confirmed all he had dreamed. Both were full of Marco Polo, and the latter said: "From the city of Lisbon due west there are treasure spots on the map, each of which contains 250 miles, as far as the very great and splendid city of Quinsay."

Among coming to be well understood among scientific men, that the world was a globe, and Ptolemy's mistake was pushing the eastern portion of Asia too far east. Anyhow, Columbus got the idea firmly fixed that by sailing 2,500 miles westward, he would find Marco Polo's Cipango, or Japan. King John of Portugal, after setting Columbus's plans, tried secretly to send an expedition to discover the lands Columbus was so sure of, but the expedition became terrified, failed and returned. The honorable explorer was deeply wounded, and left Portugal suddenly, leaving his wife, but taking his five-year-old son Diego. His wife soon after died, and Columbus entered the service of Ferdinand, King of Aragon and Isabella, his wife, queen of Castile, leaving his son with his aunt who lived at Huelva, January 20, 1488.

The final war against the Moors, who had been in possession of large portions of Spain for nearly 800 years had begun in 1481, and was pressed with vigor. Still Columbus urged his scheme upon the sovereigns, and it was referred to a junta of learned men, including the professors of the University of Salamanca. Malaga was captured in 1487, and he shortly after visited Lisbon to meet with his brother, Bartholomew, who had just returned from that grand expedition of Diaz, which discovered the Cape of Good Hope. Soon after, Bartholomew went to England, to enlist the attention of the English monarch, Henry VII, who saw the advantage of the proposal, but could not spare the money then. He then departed for France where he strove to engage Charles VIII. in his schemes.

Columbus hovered about the court of Cardova and found support at the hands of Duke Medina Celi, and two years, who even proposed to enter upon the expedition alone. Queen Isabella was favorable, but the Moorish king prevented. At last, worn out, discouraged, with his purse empty, and with a man, whose gleaming blue eyes, erect carriage, and white hair streaming in the breeze, were the sport of the archbishops of Seville and Cordova, determined to leave Spain. Taking his son Diego, now twelve years old, from Huelva, he started. A mile and a half from Palos, he stopped at the Franciscan monastery of La Rabida, on a beautiful overlooking the sea, to ask for his son. The prior Juan Perez, who had been Isabella's former confessor, became interested in his story, and sent for several learned men to question him. When questioned, he showed the life of Columbus, the more one's admiration grows at the patience, honesty, fairness, Christian spirit, and high-mindedness of the great discoverer. Columbus was the man for the hour, and the clock of destiny struck high noon when, on October 12, 1492, he landed on the shores of the new world.

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to fit out two caravels for the expedition. A third, which was called the *Gallego*, but which he named the *Santa Maria*, a completely decked vessel, old but of good sailing qualities. Martin Alonso Pinzon took another ship, the *Pinta*, and the other, the *Nina* or the "baby," was put in command of a brother, Vicente Yanes Pinzon. It was hard work to get a crew. Whoever heard of deliberately making a voyage out into the sea of darkness, amid storms, water spouts, gorgons, krakens and awful monsters ready to engulf the sailors? Did not the setting sun shine red because it looked down on hell? What crew had ever returned that was blown out into that sea? The falls had to be emptied before the *Santa Maria* could be manned, and not one man from Palos was in the admiral's ship. Of the ninety men whose names we have as going on this voyage, there was not a Spaniard, William Harris, and an Englishman, Arthur Lays. It was the 20th of June, finding all sorts of obstacles, put



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

In the way to hinder the start, that a premy order was made by the crown to impress men to get the ships ready, but it was the 3d of August before everything was ready to sail. The fleet was like a convict ship. It was believed none of them would ever return, and their families and friends, and the king and queen, were all weeping. The morning sun shone cheerily on the little fleet, as it sailed briskly to the west, and made for the Canary Islands. There the ruler of the *Pinta*, five out, its rascally owners purposely disabling her. As they passed Tenerife, they saw the giant volcano asleep at night, and while waiting on the islands, heard tales of western lands, floating reefs and birds at sea, and even of two bodies of men unlike any here before known. At last all preparations were complete, and with sinking hearts and awful fears, the men set sail into the unknown and limitless sea. Columbus stood directly west from Gomera on the 6th of September, but three days passed and they had only gone thirty miles, when the



THE CONVENT OF LA RABIDA, IN SPAIN.

trade winds sprang up, and on the 9th they lost sight of Ferro. The next day they ran 180 miles, but Columbus, who did not trust his crew with good reason, only recorded 144 in his log book, and thus kept a double entry all the voyage. On the 13th, there was a great consternation at the *Pinta*, for the crew no longer pointed to the pole star, and it took all Columbus's ingenuity to explain the marvel and prevent alarm, and even he was not satisfied. On the 16th, the crew entered the Sargasso sea, that vast floating prairie of seaweed, six times larger than France, and abounding in fish, crabs and other creatures which feed on the red and yellow berries of the seaweed. All though they were in a great depth, but the soundings showed a great depth, now known to be over 2,000 fathoms. The sea became so thick, that the fresh breeze drove them steadily on, and they plowed with even keels through this ocean meadow, formed by the great circling currents of the Gulf Stream and the equatorial current. On, on they went. Never was voyage so beautiful. Balmly nature calmed their fears and all the grisly terrors of the unknown sea, were dissipated in thin air, by this voyage the most important since the ark.

It was September 21st when they saw pelicans, and thereafter every day large birds made their appearance. On the 22nd they were clear of the Sargasso sea, and 1,400 miles from the Canaries, and three days later the impatience of the crew became a leaden gloom. Suddenly the wind which had blown steadily westward changed its course to the east, and quitted the fears of the men lest they should never be able to get back to Spain. A great tidal wave swirled round the ships on the same day, and on the 28th land was described from the *Pinta*. Cannon were fired, hymns of gratitude sung, and the crew made ready to land the next day, when the dawn revealed that supposed land was only a cloud. October 4th, the impatience of the crew became a leaden gloom. Suddenly the wind which had blown steadily westward changed its course to the east, and quitted the fears of the men lest they should never be able to get back to Spain. 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**Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, USE
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.**
All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has
trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

**ink and Fender Marks: Scarf, Pin-
strap, Buttons of Coat, Superficial
Hair, Fingernails, Faded Dental Plates, etc.**
Obtainable free on office or by letter.

JOHN E. WARDWELL, R.L., 525 W. 42d St., New York City.

There they Osmosis served 20
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By order of the board of commissioners of
roads and revenue, Carroll
county, Georgia,
August 5, 1902
ENOCH PHILLIPS, Chairman,
J. L. COBB, Clerk.

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dickies, Errandies, Etc., Champagnes for
medical use. We commend these goods as
best, at moderate prices.
It is not the aim of TYNNE to write
large space.
Trial of his goods and prices will convince
I will pay to patronize him.
CHARLES O. TYNER,
27 Marietta street, corner Broad.

GREAT PROGRESS.

An Atlanta Institution Meeting With Wonderful Results.

ITS WORK AND HOW IT IS DONE.

The Southern Short Hand and Business College and Interesting Statements About Its How It Is Managed, Etc.

Probably there has never been an institution of similar character in the history of Atlanta that has made more wonderful progress, and attained greater results than the Southern Short Hand and Business College.

Yesterday in speaking with Professor L. W. Arnold in reference to the growth and character of the school, he said: "Just ten months ago we opened our business department with only three students taking the course. Now we have a greater number of pupils in that department alone than any other business college in the city. In the shorthand and book keeping departments, we have a total number of over one hundred and fifty students, representing twenty states of the union. We feel confident that before another year our business department, like our shorthand department, will be represented throughout the country as being the most complete and thorough in the southern states. Why, during the month of September, there were over thirty-two accessions to the membership roll.

With a view of showing to the world the superiority of the instruction received at our college, we have put the rates down to \$35 for life membership. This concession to our boys and girls of limited means, will no doubt prove a blessing to the institution.

The acquisition of Professor J. R. McLean to the faculty, has already proven to be of much benefit. His writing is indeed wonderful. He has contested at twenty-one expositions, and was the successful winner of twenty-one prizes and medals. Under his and Professor White's management, the commercial department will push itself rapidly to the front. We feel that the college is doing great good, both by giving the people superior instruction, and by placing so many of our young men and women in good positions, many of whom are making from fifty to one hundred dollars per month, and some as much as two hundred to three hundred dollars per month. The fall term of this institution is now open, but pupils can enter at any time.

Electropoole Victory.
Atlanta, Ga., October 15.—Alexander Beck, state agent for Dr. Sanche's Electropoole "Victory."—Dear Sir:—For many years my wife suffered with sick headache, and after trying all the medical remedies without relief, borrowed from a friend an Electropoole "Victory." This was used for some time, and produced no effect. Seeing the many testimonials of well known Atlanta citizens, over their own signatures, to the merits of Dr. Sanche's Electropoole "Victory," I concluded to get one. My wife commenced to use it with no faith in it whatever, but was delighted to find her headache yield to its magical power, and she is now in better health than she has been for many years. I am truly yours, W. S. BELL.

216 Capitol Ave.
I never publish what agents in other places "say," but give testimonials of well known Atlanta citizens, over their own signatures, with address, that you may see and talk to them. The genuine Electropoole "Victory" is for sale only by me.

ALEXANDER BECK, State Agent,
30 East Ellis St., Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Ga., September 30.—Alexander Beck, state agent for Dr. H. Sanche's Electropoole "Victory."—Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir:—I have used your Electropoole "Victory" in my family for various troubles, with entire success in every instance. A few days ago two of my children were taken sick with high fever, considerable congestion, etc. I applied the Electropoole "Victory," and they were both quickly cured. I strongly recommend this wonderful instrument made by Dr. Sanche to every one. Very truly yours,
JOHN W. STEPHENS.

EAST DECATUR.

This Charming Suburb Rapidly Growing.

MANY RESIDENCES BEING BUILT.

Capitalists and Home Seekers Clamoring for Lots at East Decatur—Numerous Fine Houses to Be Erected.

The large number of lots which are being sold at East Decatur speaks volumes for Atlanta suburban property as a popular investment.

This property, which fronts on the Georgia railroad near the eastern boundary of Decatur, was put on the market only a few weeks ago and hundreds of lots have been sold already.

These have been bought by capitalists as well as home-seekers, and with a unanimity that is remarkable, it seems to be the intention of all to build at once. A large number of elegant homes have, in fact, already been built and contracts are out for numerous other houses.

East Decatur lies beautifully for building purposes. The slope of the land is just sufficient for complete natural drainage and still level enough to beautify with all the ornamentation of landscape architecture. Many of the lots are studded with magnificent trees which afford a wealth of shade, and pervading from the gentle hillsides are numerous chrysanthemums.

Parties who reside near this charming suburb claim that it is absolutely exempt from fevers or any of the diseases which are bred by foul air and impure water. From East Decatur the views are unobstructed, bringing into bold relief Stone Mountain and the rugged peaks of Kennesaw, the Blue Ridge and other famous ranges, which are so charming and picturesque.

But possibly the most flattering recommendation of East Decatur, and one that commends it beyond all other inducements to homebuilders, is the educational advantages. The Agnes Scott Female Institute offers facilities for the education of young ladies that cannot be surpassed anywhere, and a male college will also soon be opened for the reception of students. In addition to these are several private schools for both sexes which cannot be exceeded. These institutions are only a few blocks from East Decatur and can be reached without difficulty.

This beautiful suburban retreat has a frontage of several thousand feet on the Georgia railroad, and also the same on the Covington road. Over a dozen passenger trains pass the property every day, and a dummy line with an hourly schedule from Atlanta offers perfect facilities for communicating with the city at any time of the day or night. In addition an electric line is being constructed which will connect the property directly with Atlanta.

Taking all these facts into consideration it appears that a man who is seeking a profitable investment or a home that has all the advantages and pleasures of city and country combined, finds all he wants in East Decatur. This is the way people are figuring the problem every day, and it is the reason why so many lots are being sold there.

The terms on which the lots are sold place them within reach of all and every young man who wants to invest \$50, \$100 or \$500 where it will double itself in less than twelve months should put it into East Decatur property. Choice lots can be bought for \$50 each on the payment of \$5 down and the balance in weekly installments of \$1.50 each.

All who wish to take advantage of these low prices should call and make their selection of lots. Parties desirous of inspecting this property will be furnished transportation free of charge by applying at the office of the East Decatur Land Company.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to purchase one or more lots can do so by mail, and the management will take pleasure in selecting desirable lots for them, and if after seeing them they are not satisfied with their selection, they will give you the privilege of exchanging for other lots without any additional cost.

For further information call on or address East Decatur Land Company, 161-2 Whitehall street, rooms 12, 13 and 14.

Remit either by registered letter, post-office order or express.

THE SKELETON IN THE BALE.

All the histories of the war of the rebellion that can ever be written will not exhaust the wealth of story to be found in the incidents of the four years of fighting. Books and plays will tell for a long time yet to come of the loves of northern maidens and southern matrons who met in times of raids or while the echoes of bloody battlefields were yet sounding. Many a thrilling story is buried in the hearts of those who were actors in it, and who will never tell one in a while from the discovery of relics or of records long silent. One that is known to but few, because only recently completed, is the story of a man who was killed in the battle of Alabama, and thirty years later.

Colonel Clay Clayton was a true southerner, with a southerner's chivalry and respect for women and the usual 1863 feeling for the "Yankees" who were putting forth their efforts to conquer the south.

Colonel Clayton had served with honor and valor during the first year of the war, but the end of the year came near being the end of the colonel, for an innocent shell in bursting near him sent a bit of steel against his leg. When he struggled out of the hospital the right leg was the only real one that he had left, so a cork substitute was procured that in time became manageable enough for him to walk or ride without being pained. And so this is why Colonel Clayton was at home on his plantation taking care of his family when all the other men of the neighborhood were away fighting.

Colonel Clayton had two sons in the army, and the honor of the family was high among the people of the state. In addition to the colonel and his two soldier sons there were a daughter and a mother in the family. The daughter was beautiful, she was twenty years of age, and she was the heart's delight of her father and mother. The colonel would have told you, as a matter of course, that the mother was an angel. Her sons, who were lieutenants, would have corroborated it.

When the soldiers came, while war kept away from the plantation they were very happy at the old house—"Sans Souci," they called it—even though the brothers were away fighting, and the battles were not always to the armies of the south. Virginia was not too old to romp, and romp she did the most of the time around her father's chair, keeping him entertained and his thoughts away from defeat when such news came.

The war came closer and closer all the time. At last it was in easy reach, and though no pitched battles were fought with him, he was in the heart of the action, in hearing of the plantation, yet old cavalry parties from both armies were frequent passers and almost as frequent callers.

Virginia was not one of the fierce and warlike maidens who fought the enemy as bitterly with words as her brothers did with deadlier weapons. She could not be ungracious to any one who asked for courtesy, so because she said it her father was perfect good natured in his treatment of the yankee officers who stopped at the mansion, even when boiling with personal hatred of them. So the uniformed soldiers in every way and the fact that the colonel had lost a leg, kept them free from any annoyance by strangers even though it was known that his injury was received in battle, and that his two sons were Confederate officers.

But Virginia was nothing more, and would be nothing more to the yankee officers than courteous. Her lover was in the army of the confederate states, fighting those same officers or their comrades, and she didn't care who knew it. She had told him when he went away that she would be an Exceptional Southerner.

Captain Jasper, of a Massachusetts regiment,

was one of the very few who could not, or would not, understand Virginia's meaning when she tried to indicate to him as to what point his attentions should cease. If every condition had been different, his own personality was so unobtrusive to her that she would have been the last to just close. But he persisted in his offensive attentions, until they became unendurable.

The captain was just as unobtrusive among his fellow officers as he was with Virginia. The others of them were gentlemen, while he was not. He was just the kind of a man to have been a cowardly, common criminal or a guerrilla, he had been poor, but as he was rich, a millionaire, in fact, it was reported in Boston that he was not a criminal, but simply a knave.

He persisted in his offensive attentions to Virginia in spite of her protests and those of his brother officers. A portion of the union army was then camped near the plantation, and the officers made the man's name their headquarters. It was not of Virginia's power to entirely escape his presence. When at last the camp was broken and the army withdrew, Jasper took the last opportunity to offer himself in marriage to the poor girl and was scornfully rejected. He rode away vowing vengeance for the rejection, and Virginia watched him disappear, her heart swelling with grief.

A few hours after the disappearance of the last union soldier Virginia's two brothers and her lover reached the plantation. In the eager quest for news of her sister, the various union officers who had been quartered there were named, and when Captain Jasper was reached the girl told how offensive he had been in his attentions, arousing the indignation of the southern officers. For twenty-four hours they remained at home and then rode back to their army.

Boon for Blockade Runners.
That was cotton rose to a price never known before. Manchester spindles were whirling empty, and blockade running was a temptation, for a successful trip was a fortune. Captain Clayton had no power of cotton out in his ginhouse after the blockade had remained faithful that that much had been raised and picked, and ginned and baled.

"I'll never sell those two bales of cotton until I can get \$1 a pound, by gosh, sir," he said to a friend who was urging him to sell. "I'll never sell them until I can get \$1 a pound, by gosh, sir," he said to a friend who was urging him to sell. "I'll never sell them until I can get \$1 a pound, by gosh, sir," he said to a friend who was urging him to sell.

But there the row stood, side by side with elected president, and whose bears must be growing yet.

Years passed, but those two bales of cotton lay out in the ginhouse all the time. Other cotton was raised each season, baled and shipped away for sale. When the war ended Virginia and her lover were married, and they settled down at an adjoining plantation, her father and sad brothers remaining on the old home place.

The year after the war a Boston lawyer came down to see if he could find any trace of a certain Captain Jasper, who had once been quartered on the plantation. The last that his Massachusetts friends were able to learn of him was that on the day that the union troops abandoned the place he had ridden away with his brother officers. Then after a mile or two he had turned back, taking with him a sergeant, who had been attached to him in some capacity before entering the service, and had promised to rejoin the troops with him at home on the last day of the war. It had been impossible for the command to retrace its steps to look for them, and it was supposed that they had been captured by some prowling band of the enemy. But when it came time to exchange and the war was over no trace could be found. Now valuable property was left in the hands of the enemy, and the fact that the colonel had lost a leg, kept them free from any annoyance by strangers even though it was known that his injury was received in battle, and that his two sons were Confederate officers.

But Virginia was nothing more, and would be nothing more to the yankee officers than courteous. Her lover was in the army of the confederate states, fighting those same officers or their comrades, and she didn't care who knew it. She had told him when he went away that she would be an Exceptional Southerner.

Colonel Clayton's family could tell him nothing and he had to return to Boston after a fruitless journey.

Then the Colonel Died.

Twenty years later old Colonel Clay Clayton died. When the settlement of his estate was in progress the brothers and Virginia's husband looked at the bales of cotton and said: "Yes, let us sell them and send them far away."

So the cotton was sold at a price far less than a dollar a pound, and with the registered mark of the plantation on each bale went to the dealer. Then, with his mark added, it went to the shipper, and after he had marked it, in company with hundreds of other bales, it was loaded onto a steamer at New Orleans and shipped across the ocean to Russia. Then the cotton was sent to the cotton mills of St. Petersburg to be made into goods for the "little children of the Great White Bear."

When it came to the turn of these two bales from old Colonel Clay Clayton's Alabama plantation they were opened and the cotton dumped out on the floor of the factory.

One was shaken up, there was a flash of blue and something bright, and a rattle of something on the floor.

What was it?

It was a skeleton in the uniform of a captain of the army of the United States of America. Sword, watch, money, buttons, some rotten cloth and bones. That was all. On the watch were the words, "Frederick Jasper, Boston."

The Russians were horrified. The other bale was shaken out, and another skeleton fell to the floor, this one in the uniform of a sergeant.

Russian police officers wrote to Boston inquiring if any such man as Jasper was missing and detailing the circumstances of their find.

In Boston the mystery was almost forgotten, but court records were unearthed, heirs were found and they sought to secure the estate of the dead man, who had not become enormously valuable. The old lawyer who had gone south on the fruitless search twenty years before was accused of making a mistake. The remains of the skeletons and the wrappings of the bales of cotton, on which were the marks, were all sent to Boston, and the lawyer was never heard of again.

Doing Some Detective Work.
Once in the neighborhood of the plantation he had no difficulty in having the marks on the canvas identified as Colonel Clay Clayton's brand. Then a little inquiry brought to light that strange freak of the colonel about keeping two bales of cotton so long, waiting for it to reach a dollar a pound. It was remembered that the colonel's cotton crop was being baled just when the yankees left that place.

With this much proof the lawyer went to Virginia's husband and told him the whole story. It was a case in which no harm could result to the living, and it would clear up much trouble in Massachusetts, wouldn't it?

There was no hesitation. The two men went to the old Clayton plantation, called the brothers, now men of fifty years, and they were waiting on the veranda. The oldest brother told the tale.

"Two hours after Captain Jasper and the other union officers left this door," he said, "I was there, and I saw the color of my father and my sister. In the conversation she told us all, my father also learning for the first time how this man Jasper had troubled her, and the point of insult. We were intensely angered at him, and hoped for an opportunity on the battlefield to repay him for it."

"Then, coming about 6 o'clock my sister started to walk alone across the plantation to the ginhouse, where our hands were still working with the cotton."

"After he had been gone about fifteen minutes, we three, in company with my father, started in the same direction. We walked slowly, and as it was only a mile, did not expect to overtake my sister."

"When we had walked about two-thirds of the distance we heard a scream from her and hastened in that direction. In a moment we came up to where this Jasper, foul wretch that he was, had caught her and was trying to overpower her to silence her screams."

"Before he knew of our coming I heard him say, 'You'll be all mine in a few minutes, and then I'll do what I please with you.'"

"In an instant we had her free and him bound. My sister faintly called out for help, and one of us guarded the wretch while the others were attending to her, finally placing her in the care of some of

Simon & Frohsin.

Special Sale of UNDERWEAR.

To have good warm Underwear is one comfort. To buy it at such low prices like ours is another.

The prices for each and every article quoted here is 25 to 33 per cent below its value.

Ladies' heavy ribbed Vests 20c.
Ladies' Merino Vests, silk bound, 39c, worth 60c.
Ladies' ribbed Wool Vests 35c.
Ladies' ribbed Wool Vests and Pants, better qualities, 39c and 75c, worth \$1 and \$1.25.
Ladies' Lambs' Wool Vests and Pants, white and medicated scarlets, 75c.
Ladies' ribbed Union Suits, white and natural, 75c, worth \$1.75.
Ladies' ribbed wool Union Suits, natural, white or black, \$1.25, worth \$2.
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers 39c.
Men's mixed wool Shirts and Drawers 50c, value 75c.
Men's Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers 50c, value 75c.
Men's natural Shirts and Drawers, warranted all wool, 75c.
Children's Merino Vests and Pants 15c.
Children's natural Wool and Camel's hair Vests, Pants and Drawers all prices.
Children's ribbed Wool Union Suits 90c, worth \$1.25.
Infants' ribbed Wool Vests from 15c up.

KID GLOVES. INFANTS' WEAR.

We have everything that is new and all the staple favorites. We are sole agents for the celebrated

Centimer Kid Gloves.

For tomorrow

A HUMMER!

100 dozen real Kid Gloves, dark shades, only

50c a Pair

Worth \$1.

50 dozen Biaritz Gloves

75c a Pair

Worth \$1.

5-hook Foster Kid

Gloves, a special lot,

85c a Pair.

SIMON & FROHSIN

the house servants and her old nurse, who said they did not know what had caused her fright, for we kept Jasper hidden.

The Punishment Fit the Crime.
"Then we started on with him toward the ginhouse, and soon saw another man sneaking along the trees. A shot in the leg dropped him. We found it was a sergeant who was a former servant of the captain."

"At the ginhouse were certain negroes who we knew were faithful. The cotton was lying ready to be baled. We started the press and filled it. Into the middle of the bale of cotton went the wretch Jasper, begging like a bound to be killed first. But no. He went into the bale alive and was pressed with it."

"The other man, seeing the fate in store for him, shot himself while we were at the press and he was lying wounded on the ground. Then he went into the other bale."

"You know now why the bales were kept so long. When they were sold last year it was with entire indifference whether or not the skeletons were ever found. The men were in a hostile country, but had been rendered kindly by their enemies. They abused hospitality vilely and they met a terrible, but deserved fate."

"My sister never asked where the man Jasper was. We merely told her we had taken care of him."

"I cannot blame you at all," said the lawyer.

He returned to Boston with necessary proofs of death, and was enabled to adjust the difficulties of probate and turn over an immense estate to the wretched captain's heirs.

Every particular of this incident can be verified by legal papers on file in Boston courts and by the testimony of witnesses yet living.

A large variety of rich cut glassware for wedding presents at Maier & Berkele, 31 Whitehall street.

The Report from Europe.
Hamburg, October 1.—Official agency place the number of new cholera cases yesterday as forty-seven and deaths at fourteen. This is an increase of fourteen cases and decrease of ten deaths compared with the official agency of Thursday in Atlanta yesterday six new cases and four deaths were reported.

E. M. BASS & CO.

THEY WILL GO

FOR

THEY ARE CHEAP.

You will know they are cheap when you read this advertisement, and you will be on hand Monday morning. Our announcement a week ago brought more than a thousand customers to our place. The twelve specials were irresistible. We bring several of them forward again for Monday, with a few better ones. Our store is full of pretty things—useful things—indispensable things, and we want you to see them, and we throw profits to the winds to make your coming certain. Here are some figures. Some of them you saw in our space in the Constitution last Sunday. Anything like the others you have seen nowhere before. You can get the goods advertised at the prices given by speaking of this advertisement.

Fine Camel's Hair Suiting.
1,000 yards at 39c. 38 inches wide, fine quality and is worth 60 cents. See it and believe. Limit two dress patterns to a customer.

Fine Tricot Suiting.
1,000 yards at 39c. We have a nice quality all wool tricot, on regular sale, at 25 cents. That which we offer at 39c for tomorrow would merit an encore at twice the price. Call for it Monday. Limit two patterns to a customer.

Scotch Cheviots.
1,000 yards at 39c. 38 inches wide, lovely patterns and all wool. Beats anything ever offered at the price. Limit two patterns to a customer.

Dress Trimmings.
If you are well informed upon the value of trimmings, you will appreciate the prices which we shall make tomorrow. We have probably the most elegant stock in the city. Patterns worth \$5 a yard will be sold tomorrow for \$2.50. Those worth \$1 will be sold at 50c. For a nickel the dime numbers will be offered. See the goods and learn the special Monday prices. Limit \$10 worth to a customer.

Read our advertisements when you see them. If you don't see them, hunt for them, for when you find them they will not be as "a sounding brass;" and when you want Dry Goods, Notions and Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, come to 51 and 53 Peachtree St. The prices will be right. In shoes our stock is at. Values lowest.

Fruit of the Loom.
1,000 yards at 7-8-4c. You could not buy this goods at the factory at seven and three-quarter cents, though you were to take enough to belt the globe seven and three-quarter times. Limit 20 yards to a customer.

10-4 Pepper Sheetting.
1,000 yards at 19c. Come early. Limit 20 yards to a customer.

A. C. A. Ticking.
1,000 yards at 12c. Do you read The Constitution? 20 yards to a customer.

American Indigo Prints.
1,000 yards at 6c. This is exactly the mill price. We will give you the freight Monday if you call for the goods. We wish you to secure some of these bargains while they are to be had. Limit 20 yards to a customer.

Standard Dress Prints.
1,000 yards at 5c. Allen's choicest and other best makes, fall styles and select patterns. Limit 20 yards to a customer.

Heavy 4-4 Sea Island and Good Shaker Flannel.
1,000 yards each at 5c tomorrow. Limit 20 yards to a customer.

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery.
1,000 pairs of the 20-cent quality for 10c a pair. This is a superb offering. The color in them will neither dye nor die, and the price cannot survive beyond 6 p. m. Monday. Do not fail to call for them. Limit 5 pairs to a customer.

Handkerchiefs.
The assortment is complete, the stock is full, and a prettier one is not to be found within the limits of this commonwealth. Prices always low, but for tomorrow we will offer 1,000 15c ladies' handkerchiefs at 4c, assorted styles. Real goods they are, and never—no, not since Aurora first lit the east were such goods offered at such a price. Limit 5 to a customer.

Pearl Buttons.
10 cents a dozen. Lines 22 to 30. Pure white and best quality. These figures are a shock to any McKinley tariff-driven land. But they go at the price Monday.

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NOTICE.

All advertisements in our Want Column, such as "Lost," "Found," "Sales," "For Sale," "Borrowed," "Wanted," "Business," "Personal," "Help Wanted," etc., cost Ten Cents per line or fraction of a line each insertion. There are seven words to a line. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines. Advertisements must be in Business Office before 8 p. m. the day before publication, and must be paid for in advance.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SOUTHERN BUREAU OF INFORMATION and Employment, 10-12 Peachtree street, furnishes you first class office and store help on short notice free of charge.

WANTED—A new-class teacher. F. H. Orms, 10 North Forsyth street, Oct. 2—d. 2.

WANTED—Wholesale Clothing. F. H. Orms, 10 North Forsyth street, Oct. 2—d. 2. Several first-class men with experience and established trade, west and south, can make favorable arrangements with one of the leading houses of Cincinnati. Only first-class parlors. Address, with full information, H. W. H. care Evans, 125 sun-wed-at.

WANTED—Two carriage blacksmiths at once. One must be competent man need apply. N. C. Spence, 105-105 Peachtree street, sat-sun.

WANTED—50 families, white or colored, to work for the Georgia State Company on Wilmington Island, near Savannah, Ga. Work all the year; good pay; comfortable homes; very healthy surroundings by salt water. Call at 20 West Alabama street, corner Forsyth, at sat-sun.

MEN FOR SPECIALTY: best in market, quick service. Apply at once, J. Bridge & Co., Box 2035, New York, sep 27-10.

B-WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil, the greatest selling novelty since the pencil. For full particulars, send 20 cents to J. H. Plant, manager, Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 10-12 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—By young lady with a thorough knowledge of shorthand and bookkeeping, a position as stenographer and bookkeeper. Address Business, P. O. Box 152, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Law books. Address Box 137, Madison, Ga.

WANTED—Two mercantile horses for druggists' wagon, through the country. State price and where can be seen. P. O. Box 653.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN seeks comfortable home with refined private family. No boarding house need apply. State lowest terms and particulars. Address "Young Gentleman," care of Constitution.

WE WANT to exchange goods for 1000 pennyweights old gold and 5000 ounces old silver. We need it in our factory this week. Highest market price paid. Address, W. L. Delkin Co., 60 Whitehall street.

WANTED EVERYBODY who has horses and buggies for sale to leave them with me. I can sell them at short notice and want few at once. Address C.V. this office.

WANTED—A good combination horse at a reasonable price. Address Lock Box 30, Fort Valley, Ga.

WANTED—Purchasers for homes in Atlanta to be considered; use good judgment and careful selection. State lowest terms and particulars. Address "Young Gentleman," care of Constitution.

SOUTHERN BUREAU of Information and Employment, 10-12 Peachtree street, assist you in getting a good position. Six placed last week.

JOBS AND BOOK printers wanted. Apply to James P. Harrison & Co., 177 street, Atlanta, Ga.

THREE or four expert rule and figure bookkeepers to secure work. Apply to Constitution Job Office.

WANTED—Ten good brick layers at Tallahassee, Fla. Winter's work. Wages \$3.50 per day. Y. C. Gray & Co., 10-12 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—An enterprising traveling man, one that knows the trade territory to sell. Will pay \$1000 per year. Address, Push, care Constitution.

WANTED—A first-class stenographer and typewriter. No one will be considered unless competent. Need apply. H. H. Plant, manager, Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 10-12 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN BUREAU of Information and Employment, 10-12 Peachtree street, assist you in the securing of partners and the buying and selling of all kinds of legitimate business.

WANTED—Experienced miller. Apply at Daily and Evening Post office, West Atlanta Post office, 1 p. m., Monday.

WANTED—Men to understand working with tools, wood, iron or tin, or who have experience with machinery or who are handy with carpenter tools. Will be needed for patterns. Experience not necessary. Pleasant indoor winter business. Light steady employment. Good salary. Apply to J. H. Plant, manager, Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 10-12 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

HERE I am a hustler and want a job. I am first-class bookkeeper, salesman, collector, and can do anything. References furnished. Address Hustler, care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or office work by young man of good habits; best city references. Write a good hand; willing to work. Address J. B. care Constitution.

POSITION WANTED—If you want a trusty young man for small office or clerk in store, address D. care G. D. H. care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as a stenographer and typewriter by a young man; willing to work. Address "C," care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

AN EXPERIENCED stenographer and typewriter wishes a position; can give good references. Address Miss D. care of Constitution.

WANTED—Position by Lady stenographer who can furnish own machine. Will do office work if necessary. Address Worker.

WANTED—Situation by lady stenographer and typewriter, willing to do long hand. Address L. M. Y., care of Constitution.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, sick nurse, housekeeper and general help, wants employment and home—very reasonable. Write to employers. "K," 27 Markham street.

WANTED—By young lady, position as stenographer or office clerk; will take job work. Address L., this office.

WANTED—A single house, five or six rooms, accessible and not crowded, in good neighborhood, within one mile of High school. Rent must be reasonable. Call on, or address, Mrs. R. H. Frazier, 848 Equitable Building.

A LADY of experience in both teaching and housekeeping, desires position as governess, housekeeper or private companion. Address Mrs. M. Box 233 Manchester, Va.

WANTED—By young lady with a thorough knowledge of shorthand and bookkeeping, a position as stenographer and bookkeeper. Address Business, P. O. Box 152, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Law books. Address Box 137, Madison, Ga.

WANTED—Two mercantile horses for druggists' wagon, through the country. State price and where can be seen. P. O. Box 653.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN seeks comfortable home with refined private family. No boarding house need apply. State lowest terms and particulars. Address "Young Gentleman," care of Constitution.

WE WANT to exchange goods for 1000 pennyweights old gold and 5000 ounces old silver. We need it in our factory this week. Highest market price paid. Address, W. L. Delkin Co., 60 Whitehall street.

WANTED EVERYBODY who has horses and buggies for sale to leave them with me. I can sell them at short notice and want few at once. Address C.V. this office.

WANTED—A good combination horse at a reasonable price. Address Lock Box 30, Fort Valley, Ga.

WANTED—Purchasers for homes in Atlanta to be considered; use good judgment and careful selection. State lowest terms and particulars. Address "Young Gentleman," care of Constitution.

SOUTHERN BUREAU of Information and Employment, 10-12 Peachtree street, assist you in getting a good position. Six placed last week.

JOBS AND BOOK printers wanted. Apply to James P. Harrison & Co., 177 street, Atlanta, Ga.

THREE or four expert rule and figure bookkeepers to secure work. Apply to Constitution Job Office.

WANTED—Ten good brick layers at Tallahassee, Fla. Winter's work. Wages \$3.50 per day. Y. C. Gray & Co., 10-12 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—An enterprising traveling man, one that knows the trade territory to sell. Will pay \$1000 per year. Address, Push, care Constitution.

WANTED—A first-class stenographer and typewriter. No one will be considered unless competent. Need apply. H. H. Plant, manager, Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 10-12 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

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BUSINESS HANCS.

\$1000—FIFTY HUNDRED DOLLARS cash buys one-half interest in wholesale liquor, wine, beer and groceries; stands full investigation. Address: Hustler, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Good newspaper. One of the best weeklies in Georgia can be bought cheap. Call on J. H. Plant, manager, Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 10-12 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Office Box B, Madison, Ga. sep 2-10.

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FOR SALE—Small stock of groceries, mule and horse, lot sold at a sacrifice, 105 Rhodes street.

WANTED—Party with \$500 to \$1000 to take an interest in one of the grandest paying businesses in Georgia. Address E. care Constitution.

WANTED—A partner with small capital to develop a paying article on the market. Address: Hustler, care Constitution.

MEN WANTING a bank account, a financial standing in the commercial world, address J. H. Plant, manager, Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 10-12 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Patent for plashing hedge fence, making a combination of hedge and wire, the best fence in the world, big money in it. For particulars address D. C. W. Appleworth, 8 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Man with \$1000 to \$1500 to invest in paying business. Fortune to the right man. Address P. care Constitution.

FOR SALE—A complete printing office, the plant formerly operated by Messrs. Hancock & King, comprising job press, type, cutter, galley, and all modern machinery. A bargain will be given. Call on once. Apply to T. P. Seitzinger, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Stock of groceries and fixtures, including a large stock of groceries, party must leave city. Address G. O. Constitution.

THE BEST building and loan association to take stock in is the Guarantee Fund of Nashville, Tenn. If you live until maturity of the stock you will receive \$1000. If you die, your stock is carried by the association. Call on Harry Krouse, 20 North Forsyth street.

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JACOBS' PHARMACY.

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